The Enterprise.

VOL. 8. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. NO. 3.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:26 A. M. Daily.
12:48 P. M. Daily.
2:53 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
4:53 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
6:56 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

12:20 A. M. Daily.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:10
" South	—	4:53
" "	—	6:56

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	8:55	12:25
"		6:25
South	6:15	—

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. F. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

ALASKA INDIANS FAST DYING OFF

Hardships, Hunger and Sickness Depopulating Copper River.

Seattle.—Rev. G. S. Clevenger of Skagway says Copper river is fast becoming depopulated of natives. Hardship, hunger and sickness, he says, have taken off more than half of the Indians of that region of Alaska within the past five years.

Rev. Mr. Clevenger recently visited Valdez and investigated the condition of the natives, and he declares that the destitution among them is greater than in any other Alaskan tribe. It is said, furthermore, that the Indians are more deserving of care, and that they are a peaceable, industrious and as yet uncorrupted lot. One of the things that would seem to bear out this estimate of their character is the fact that the miners of the Copper river neighborhood are taking great interest in them and are very anxious that they be assisted by the Federal Government.

There were 600 Indians in the district extending from a point about 100 or 150 miles from the mouth of Copper river for another 100 miles up stream in 1898. They had never seen a white man since the exit of the Russians. There are now less than 300, and these are rapidly becoming still less.

Many of them have starved to death, and the lack of nourishment has resulted in lowering their vitality to such an extent that they are subject to colds, which rapidly develop into consumption, resulting in early death.

Rumor That King Leopold Is Insane.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: The Montan Zeitung says there is a rumor that King Leopold of Belgium is suffering from mental aberration. This has possibly led to the extraordinary decision that the Count of Flanders, heir to the throne, should be summoned to return to Brussels at once.

NEWS OF THE WORLD EPITOMIZED

Important Happenings of the Week Briefly Told.

TELEGRAMS FROM ALL SECTIONS.

Short, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Cream of the Week's Events in a Form Appreciated by Busy Readers

General Toral, who surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the American forces in July, 1898, has become insane at Murcia, Spain.

W. E. Terhune, a mining man, committed suicide in a hotel in Salt Lake by taking cyanide of potassium. No reason is known for the suicide.

The Colorado and Southern northbound passenger train, running on the Santa Fe track, struck a hand-car in a gorge one mile north of Castle Rock, Col., killing three men and seriously injuring two others.

The Census Bureau has issued a report showing the amount of cotton of the crop of 1902 ginned up to October 18th to be 5,926,872 commercial bales for the entire United States, which is estimated to be 60 per cent of the entire crop.

Many girls have joined the striking silversmiths in Manahttan and Brooklyn, and a general strike of 3000 silversmiths is threatened throughout Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island if a nine-hour work-day is not granted. Seven firms in New York City are reported to have granted the smiths' demands.

The bank of Richards, Mo., eight miles east of Fort Scott, Kansas, was blown up last week and the burglars got away with $1589. Two robbers came to Fort Scott on a hand-car and ate breakfast at a lunchroom, and paid for it with a smoked half-dollar taken from the bank. The officers are in close pursuit.

The west-bound Black Diamond express on theL ehigh Valley Railroad, which left Jeresy City, N. J., was wrecked east of Newark. Fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt, one coach and the engine being overturned. The express ran on a siding and collided with an engine. One of the passengers hurt was Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas. One of her hands was slightly cut and an arm badly bruised.

Complete revised lists of the dead and injured victims of the explosion of fireworks in Madison square, New York City, show that twelve persons were killed and about eighty injured. Several of these are slightly hurt and many others are in a serious condition. Seven legs of victims of the fireworks explosion were amputated at Bellevue Hospital. Besides the amputations there were dozens of minor operations on hands and feet and for burns. Many of the patients underwent several operations, and some lost both hands.

Rev. R. Irving, a missionary who arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Laos, Siam, the scene of recent rebellion, says that the Shans, whose district is between Laos and Burmah, were unjustly taxed by the Siamese, and thousands of them rose in rebellion. They captured Muang Pro and massacred all the Siamese they could lay their hands on, seventeen or eighteen headsb eing removed by the victors, and even the Governor was not spared. Rev. Mr. Irving says the rebellious Shans bore no enmity to anybody but the Siamese. They did not bother Europeans or other natives. Rendered confident by their victory, they made a raid on Lakawan. The place was well fortified and the raiders were repulsed with loss.

Steamers arriving at Victoria, B. C., bring news that anti-foreign placards are scattered all over Cheng-tu, China, and the Boxer disturbances are now rife throughout that vicinity. The report that their female leader, Kuna Ying (Goddess of Mercy) was captured in the battle fought outside the walls of Cheng-tu is untrue. The Boxers' female leader is but 17 years old, and the woman captured and beheaded was over 60. The Boxers continue to raid out-of-the-way villages, and several churches have been burned and converts massacred. A Newchwang correspondent tells of a fight between Russians and bandits. The Russian patrol-boat Samson was attacked by a band of 700 armed robbers on October 5th, and fighting lasted for several hours. Several Chinese were killed and a large number wounded.

Clasped in each other's arms, lying on the floor of the pastor's study in the German Baptist Church at Omaha, Neb., Oscar Berndes, janitor of the church, discovered the dead bodies of Rev. William C. Rabe, pastor, and Augusta Busch, a missionary and assistant to the pastor. Death had been caused by asphyxiation. The room was filled with gas, a jet and a burner of a small stove being partly turned on. The bodies were lying on the floor when found. There seems to be little doubt that death was accidental. It is believed that the pair had fallen asleep, the flame blew out and the gas escaped. The bodies were rigid and death had evidently occurred during the early hours of the previous evening.

A special to the New York Sun from Sydney, N. S., says: The success of wireless telegraphy as a means for transatlantic communication is now practically assured, according to the statement of Commander Martin of the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto, which Marconi is using in his experiments. Commander Martin stated in an interview that a wireless message was received off Sydney harbor on Saturday on board the warship from the station at Cornwall, England. This message is by far the longest yet transmitted by wireless telegraphy. The distance from the harbor to Cornwall is greater than that from Table Head to Cornwall, where the station is being built. On board the war ship are several messages received from Cornwall station on the way, most of them being messages of congratulation to Marconi from the Czar of Russia and King Humbert. The Carlo Alberto can send messages only 150 miles, but she receives any distance. The messages were all received in the Morse code and without exception were completely taken.

Union of Fishermen of Coast and Alaska.

Seattle.—The vast army of fishermen on the Pacific Coast and in Alaska are to be organized under the head of the Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska. The headquarters of the new organization is at San Francisco, and I. N. Hylen, agent, has been in Seattle for the past several days for the purpose of establishing the first local agency here. This was done in the Sailors' Union Hall. As yet there has been no scale of prices established for the fish which the fishermen will deliver to the canneries when the next season opens. Hylen says this will be made later on, and in all probability it will be an advance on what has been paid by some canners in the past.

STEAMER LOST AND SCORES MISSING

Ninety-six May Have Perished in an Australian Wreck.

Melbourne.—The British steamer Elangamite, bound from Sydney, N. S. W., for Auckland, has been wrecked on Three Kings island. Forty-one of those on board the steamer were saved and ninety-six are missing.

Wellington, N. Z.—The lost steamer Elangamite carried 110 passengers. She was wrecked Sunday morning. Six of her boats and two rafts left the vessel. Twenty-seven of the steamer's passengers and fifteen of her crew have landed in New Zealand. Steamers have been sent out to search for the rafts and four of the boats, which are still missing. Lloyds report that thirty-seven passengers have been saved, but that it is feared the remainder have been lost.

The steamer Elangamite belonged to Huddard, Berkerd & Co. of Melbourne. She was used in the general passenger and mail service carried on by this company between the colonies and along the coast of Australia. Three Kings islands are a group of small islands thirty-eight miles northwest of New Zealand.

Railroad Official Missing

Kalispell, Mont. — Superintendent Eaton of the Great Northern has been lost in the mountains since last week. A large searching party is out. Severe storms have been prevailing and it is feared he may have perished.

Earthquake in Portugal.

Lisbon.—A severe earthquake shock has been felt at Guarda, in the province of Beira, and at other places. There has been a serious loss of life and many houses have been destroyed.

MILLIONS FOR RURAL DELIVERY

Annual Report Submitted on the Postal Service Branches.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUIRED.

It Is Estimated That the Free Delivery Will Be Extended to Seventy-Two Offices During the Current Year.

Washington.—The annual gross cost of a complete rural free delivery service throughout the United States will approximate $24,000,000, according to the annual report which First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne received from August W. Machen, general superintendent of the service. The remaining 700,000 square miles not now covered by rural free delivery service, according to the report, will require the employment of 26,000 to 27,000 carriers in addition to those now employed, making the entire force of carriers when the extension of the service is completed in the next three years 40,000.

After this extension is completed the annual rate of increase in the appropriation is expected not to exceed 8 or 9 per cent, the rate maintained in the other branches of the postal service. To extend the service 12,000 routes a year until it becomes universal, the report says, will require such largely increased appropriations that the annual postoffice deficits for the ensuing two or three years will probably reach $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, if not more, but once the service is completed the additional revenue derived will soon reduce the deficits to present figures, if not entirely wipe them out.

During the year 1902 12,403 petitions for the service were filed, making a total on July 1 last of 22,646, which exceeded by over 2000 the total number during the previous four years. Since July petitions received have averaged over 600 a month. With the amount required for routes to begin December 1 the entire appropriation has been absorbed, leaving on December 1 fully 1700 routes for which there is no appropriation available. This number probably will be increased by January 1 to at least 250.

Wynne and Machen say that to comply with the demands of the people and of members of Congress the department will require an additional appropriation, otherwise further establishment of service will be deferred until July 1 next. If the additional funds are granted 15,000 rural free delivery letter carriers will be in active service by May 1. The estimates call for ten division superintendents, an increase of three in number.

On July 1 last the city free delivery service embraced 933 cities, including four in the insular posesssions, and the total number of uniformed letter carriers in the city service was 17,875, as against 16,389 the previous year. It is estimated that the free delivery will be extended to seventy-two offices during the current year. It is also estimated that the expenditure will aggregate $21,328,300 for the maintenance and extension of city delivery service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, including $812,000 for special delivery service, which branch has been added to the free delivery system during the past year. These figures show an increase over appropriations for the current year of $1,822,850.

Mascagni's Arrest Stirs Rome.

Rome.—The arrest of Mascagni, the Italian composer, at Boston, has caused an unpleasant impression and much indignant comment. The papers ask if, in view of the personality of Mascagni, his arrest could not have been avoided, and inquire what would have been said in the United States if Mark Twain had been arrested in Rome for law-breaking through ignorance.

Two Die in New York Fire.

New York.—Two men lost their lives and two boys had narrow escapes during a fire which communicated from the subway to the mailing and pressrooms in the cellar of the New York Times building. The fire originated in the explosion of a gasoline lamp. It was extinguished in fifteen minutes.

INDIANS TORTURE A VICTIM.

Man Buried Alive and Slowly Scalped at Hoonah Village, Near Juneau.

Tacoma, Wash.—Dispatches from Skagway and Juneau give brief details of a horrible example of witchcraft and superstition in the Hoonah Indian village, forty miles distant from Juneau. Though quiet and peaceable, the Hoonah Indians are very superstitious, and nearly every year one or more suffers death violently.

Several days ago the Indians took a man who was believed to be possessed of the devil and made him the victim of frightful atrocities. His ears were cut off and his body frightfully hacked in an unsuccessful effort to drive out the demon. The victim was troubled with epileptic fits. He was finally buried alive in the earth and his scalp cut off inch by inch. Officers have hurried to the scene from Juneau on a special steamer.

Mother and Daughters Burned to Death.

Honolulu.—A fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, occurred early in the morning of October 30th, and resulted in the burning to death of a mother and daughter, and the death from the injuries she received of another daughter. Nigel Jackson, husband of one of the victims, is suspected of having been the incendiary and he is under arrest by the police, though so far there has been little legal evidence secured against him. The fire burned the residence of E. B. Friel on Nuuanu street, near the Mausoleum. The family consisted of E. B. Friel and his wife, two unmarried daughters and Mrs. Nigel Jackson, who was living apart from her husband, and others. All got safely out of the house, but Mrs. Friel and her three daughters returned to save some jewelry and other valuables.

Anti-Trust Law Sustained.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Supreme Court gave a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the State anti-trust law, which had been attacked by the Nebraska Retail Lumber Dealers' Association as defendant in a suit for damages for forcing a retail dealer out of the business. The law exempts laboring men. The Court holds the association to be unlawful, but dismisses the suit as to the association because it is not incorporated. The members of the association are held liable for damages.

FATAL BLAST AT FORD COPPER MINE

Superintendent and a Workman Killed by an Explosion of Giant Powder.

Georgetown—Superintendent Thomas Marston and John Buchler, a laborer, were killed by an explosion of giant powder at the Ford copper mine near Georgetown.

Buchler and Victor Forni were driving a tunnel and the superintendent sharpened drills for them at the blacksmith shop, a short distance from the mouth of the tunnel. The blasts were usually fired just before quitting work in the evening. Buchler left the tunnel to prepare the charges in the blacksmith shop. He had not been gone long when Forni, who remained in the tunnel, heard an explosion.

Hurrying to the mouth of the tunnel he found that the blacksmith shop had entirely disappeared. The body of Marston lay across the forge and the body of Buchler had been blown into fragments.

A Coroner's jury investigated the disaster. It is known that there was from fifty and seventy-five pounds of giant powder in the blacksmith shop, the whole of which was exploded by Buchler in some unknown manner while preparing the charges.

Boy Slays a Big Bear.

Marysville.—Harold Williams, a fifteen-year-old boy of Big Meadows, while hunting Saturday along Benner creek, ran across the path of a bear and followed it two miles until he came upon the bear. He fired at once, but the shot only momentarily stunned the bear, who in anger turned upon his assailant. The boy stood his ground, however, and fired again. This staggered the beast and enabled the boy to get in a fatal shot. He then hurried home and men were dispatched to bring in the carcass. It proved to be that of a cinnamon bear, and weighed over 500 pounds. The hide measured six and a half feet.

Patients Burned in Pesthouse.

Charleston, S. C.—The pesthouse at the City Hospital caught fire and four negro men burned to death before they could be rescued. One negro woman, the only other inmate of that department, escaped.

HEAVY FALL OF VOLCANIC ASHES

The Steamer Luxor Forced to Leave San Benito in Haste.

San Diego.—The steamer Luxor, Captain Timmerman, had an experience with volcanic ashes while at San Benito, in the southern part of Mexico. The steamer had been in there discharging and was waiting for papers to come from the Mexican officials, some distance inland, before sailing.

About 10 o'clock in the morning a black cloud appeared in the heavens, growing larger, until the whole sky was overspread, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became dark as night and fine ashes commenced falling, covering the ship, filling every chink and crevice as well as the lungs of those on board who found it necessary to cover their mouths and nostrils with wet handkerchiefs to prevent choking. The passengers became badly frightened, the anchor was weighed and the steamer started at full speed for Salina Cruz, 190 miles distant. The darkness was intense and the shower of ashes reached a distance of 300 miles. Some of the passengers on the boat believe that the ashes came from the volcano Quemando, which is over the Mexican border line in Guatemala.

The little town of Quezaltenango lies at the base of the volcano, and they are inclined to believe that the inhabitants must have perished. The fall of ashes was heavy at the seaside, which was at least sixty miles away.

King Leopold May Wed Again.

New York. — A cable to the Sun from Brussels says: It is reported that King Leopold, whose wife died on September 19th, wishes to marry again. The King is 67 years old.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed.
Wood and Coal.

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Youths in their first year at college are not the only fresh men.

But almost any political doctor will admit that the trust evil is evil.

Arctic explorers do not succeed in finding much except one another's remains.

Wiith the possible exception of the repairs in a new house there's an end to all things.

Mr. Baer has not as yet expressed any fear of what may happen to a man who dies rich.

Nine men out of ten would rather find $400 worth of gold in an old pot than to have written "Paradise Lost."

A woman never can understand why a man buys a new Derby hat that, as far as she can see, is just like his old one.

If King Leopold hears what Marse Watterson said of the "four hundred" he will take the next ship for New York.

The woman who worries over leaving her children to the care of a nurse does not get very far into society nowadays.

Peary was about 400 miles from the pole when he was forced to turn back. Four hundred miles is a long way where there are no sidewalks.

The American heiress wants quality and the impecunious nobleman wants quantity. Bring the two together and the result is a matrimonal merger.

Medical science has not yet discovered the smallpox germ, but perhaps the doctors, like the rest of us, prefer to look for it through a long-distance telescope.

King Alfonso wants to rebuild the Spanish navy. All right, Alfey; rebuild it if you want to, but when you have it rebuilt be careful that it shall never get into a fight.

The Duchess of Marlborough, it is reported, will be declared by the kaiser to be of royal birth. There are others in this country who are descended from a long line of ferryboats.

It is indeed startling to learn that London now proposes that the mistress shall go to school to learn how to treat the maid. Is it possible that the women's clubs have not settled all that?

It is a great relief to the country to have Greenland proved an island by Lieutenant Peary. We laid awake one night last week, fearful lest it might turn out to be a simple peninsula.

A man has committed suicide leaving a note saying: "I have just found out what an ass I am." If this sort of intelligence spreads, Chancellor Andrews may stop worrying about overpopulation.

It was Zola's misfortune that though his novels were written for reformers they attracted not reformers, but muck hunters. Clean-minded folk declined to wade through undeniable filth to dubious social reform.

The Gregson incident, in which a British officer was whipped and ducked because he was "socially undesirable," seems to indicate that the lesson of the Boer war on the worth of "social" standards in armies is not yet thoroughly learned.

The experiment which the government has been making in enlisting sailors for the navy from the interior of the country has been successful. Several hundred farmers' boys from Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky and Nebraska have been in training on the ships Lancaster and Hartford during the past few months, and their instructors say that they are making excellent sailors. Most of the boys got their first smell of salt water when they boarded the ships.

The haste which various scientific gentlemen make to announce that Peary's last expedtion is not a failure betrays a prompt recognition that the general estimate is likely to be that way. Peary's expectation of conquering the pole did not thunder so loudly in the preface as Baldwin's did. But it was nevertheless predicated on the confident assertion that by preparing bases of supply and arranging for a steady advance that icy citadel was certainly attainable. Yet in the finale it comes to the same result as its predecessors.

Tradition says that the Queen of Sheba asked Solomon to thread an intricately pierced stone, and that he did so by means of a hair tied to a living worm. A long sewer in an Ohio factory recently became clogged, and a son of Solomon came to the rescue. Tying a long ball of twine to the shell of a mud-turtle, he put the animal into the entrance of the sewer and turned on a stream of water. The turtle burrowed his way through the refuse, was "watered on" at each manhole, and emerged victorious at the outlet. A rope attached to the twine, a swab and strong arms accomplished the rest swiftly and economically.

A character in one of Arthur Sherburne Hardy's novels said, in answer to somebody who wanted to argue with him: "When I see two men arguing I see two donkeys in a treadmill. Write out what you want to say and I will go home and think about it." The application of this trenchant remark will hit about nine out of ten of those who indulge in arguments. They rarely do much good. They are of use to certain temperaments, because they aid in facility of expression. It is said that Gladstone acquired his command of language from the custom which obtained in his family of arguing every question, small and great. It may have been good for genius, but it could not have been a comfortable family to live in. Most argument intended to convince is a dead failure, because the personal pride of the antagonist is aroused, and he is only strengthened in his own position. This, again, is not a good thing, because it usually means that the habit of seeing only one side of a subject is confirmed. There are two sides to everything, whether we see them or not, just as there are to the moon. People who cannot argue without indulging in personalities ought never to do it. Those who cannot do without the to quoque argument should also be discouraged, and equally unworthy of attention are those who tempt them. It is hardly in human nature, when one is told that one's relatives, or political party, or church, has certain faults, to refrain from pointing out that the other person's belongings have faults just as bad. Yet this proves nothing except that human nature is imperfect and that the pot is always prone to call the kettle black.

Researches in modern science continue to hold out the most flattering promises. Human beings are to live longer, the ills that flesh is heir to are to disappear and perhaps even death may have no terrors. Experiments are being made by the State of New York to determine the character and amount of food needed to keep the human body in the best possible condition. By means of respiration calorimeter the healthful demand for food by different persons can be known. The man who is eating too much or unsuitable food—food that does not supply muscular tissues or energy—can know at once what to do and what changes to make to secure the needed benefits. The United States government, too, is carrying on experiments testing the effect of various food adulterations upon health. Utilizing a dozen volunteers, Dr. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, will determine the value or harm of many articles of diet whose virtues are now questioned. Reports come from Rome to the effect that a prominent physician there is making experiments to determine the depth of a person's sleep. The results show there are certain periods when the sleeper is more easily awakened than at others, and by use of a specially designed instrument it can be known at just what time a man ought or ought not to rise. Word comes from Paris that Germ-proof houses are at hand. There are to be no more palatial residences holding the germs of all the ages. Single-storied houses are to be the models. These houses are to be built of porous earthenware and to be set on gravel. The roof will be tiled, not slated, and the windows will reach from top to bottom of the walls. In no room will there be corners to harbor dust and bacteria. The skirting will curve into the hardwood floors instead of striking them at right angles. There is to be no place for disease. From Paris, too, comes the assurance from wiseacres that old age is to be abolished, or rather extreme old age is to become enjoyable, through occasional fasting. By this cheap process bodily ills are to disappear, youth is to be renewed and man to enter on a new career. As if all these assurances were not enough to make life worth living, an Illinois physician has come forward saying he has raised the dead and can do it again. These are only a few of the hopes held out by modern science, but there is still opportunity for other wonders. The most helpless invalid and the most aged have reason to cheer up, expect perfect resoration of health and the joys of new life.

Petroleum as a Beverage.

The Medical Society of Paris has expressed the opinion that it is necessary to adopt some measures against the alarming spread of petroleum drinking. At first it was thought that this habit had sprung up from the increased taxation on alcohol imposed by the French government, but an investigation showed that this was not the case; the habit had been prevalent some time previously in certain districts and had spread with great rapidity. The victim of the petroleum habit does not become brutal, only morose. Opinions differ among physicians as regards the effects of petroleum drinking on the human system, but all agree on the harmfulness of this new vice.

Getting Rid of His Enemies.

First Small Boy—Did you throw any old shoes after your sister when she got married?

Second Small Boy—Not much! I threw all my mother's slippers.—Philadelphia Record.

Crime in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres has issued its criminal statistics for 1901. They include 90 murders, 244 attempted murders, 1,710 assaults, and over 5,000 thefts, burglaries, and swindles.

When a man opens up a business the papers say he has a large circle of friends, and after the accounts begin to accumulate in his ledger he begins to believe it.

If the wish is father to the thought, the thought must be sunny.

THE OLDEST THRONE IN EUROPE.

What is probably the oldest throne in Europe has just been discovered and laid bare. This remarkable and surprising find was accomplished by the British archaeologist and explorer, Arthur Evans, at Knossos, on the island of Crete. The main feature of his last season's work was the uncovering of the original gypsum throne used by King Minos in his great palace, now being excavated. Minos, as will be remembered, was the son of Zeus, the first law-giver of Greece, who is styled the Cretan Moses, who every nine years repaired to the cave of Zeus and received from the immortal god of the mountains the laws for his people. Here from the gypsum throne more than 4,000 years ago King Minos read his laws to his subjects. The most interesting of all the chambers exposed was the spacious throne-room. The walls were elaborately decorated with frescoes, which have established a new epoch in the history of painting for that early period, as little of the kind, even of the classical Greek antiquity has been hitherto known earlier than the Pompeiian series.

The colors were almost as brilliant as when laid down more than 4,000 years ago. Round the walls of the throne-room were found low stone benches, and between these, separated by a small interval and raised on a stone base, stood the great gypsum throne, with a high back and colored with decorated designs. Its lower part was adorned with a curiously carved arch, with crotcheted moldings, showing an extraordinary anticipation of some most characteristic of Gothic architecture. Here truly was the council chamber of King Minos and his sovereign lady. It may be said to-day that the youngest of European rulers (Prince George) as high commissioner of Crete has in his dominions the oldest throne in Europe.

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Countess Perigord Will Show Husband the Greatness of Uncle Sam.

One of the prettiest of American girls who have found a foreign husband is home on a long vacation and society in New York has made great plans for her entertainment. She is the Countess Boson De Talleyrand Perigord and was formerly Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Hon. Levi P. Morton, once Vice President of the United States. The countess is an acknowledged beauty. Before her marriage she was as well known in the society of Paris and London as in New York. It is said that Mr. Morton told her and each of her four sisters that they were to marry for love—an object that is not often realized in society weddings nowadays. Two of the countess' sisters are married and apparently heeded their father's advice. The countess herself selected a husband belonging to one of the oldest and most honored houses in France. The count is a fine specimen of manhood and lives the greater part of his time in London, where he is well liked. He owns extensive estates in France and has kept himself free from sensations of any kind.

COUNTESS DE TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

Countess Perigord is a woman of many accomplishments. She is literary, musical and hospitable. She is a woman of little nonsense and is cosmopolitan in her tastes. In New York she owns a mansion near Central Park. She and the count will leisurely travel over the country, as one of the objects in coming here is that the count may have an opportunity of seeing for himself the extent and greatness of this country.

CANTON'S ROTARY DOG.

Puzzles All Observers by the Nature of His Morning Exercise.

A mysterious dog has appeared in the vicinity of Baltimore with terrifying effects upon some of the persons who are said to have seen it. The negro stevedores employed in loading and unloading the ships at the Northern Central Railroad's iron ore piers, Lower Canton, are in a fever of excitement about the existence and peculiar actions of this strange canine, which each day goes through a most remarkable proceedings in the woods near the piers and in the rear of Patapsco Park. The dog is known among the stevedores as "the spook dog of Cooksie's woods," and that particular patch of forest where the canine is said to have his stamping ground is as carefully avoided by the negroes as though a family of rattlesnakes had taken up quarters there.

Near the southern edge of the woods, about 150 feet north of the Northern Central's weighing station, is a circular path, well marked by the patter of feet. Around this path the dog is said to run between the hours of 6 and 7 each morning. How the animal came to perform this peculiar feat is not known, but that it does so is stoutly affirmed by a hundred or more men who have witnessed the exhibition, which has been repeated almost every morning since June.

Several gentlemen, after witnessing the dog's movements, have concluded that the quadruped was at one time connected with a show in which his duty was to run about an arena at a certain hour each day. They think that the habit contracted there has clung to the dog and cannot be shaken off. The performance usually lasts about an hour, and of late there is frequently a number of spectators on hand. Attempts have been made to capture the beast, but it eludes all efforts and persists in taking its morning exercise unless frightened off by an attempt to interfere.

The animal is said to be black, with tan legs, somewhat resembling a collie, and is about as large as a setter. A few weeks ago the path was filled up with dirt to determine if the dog could find the place again. The next day when the canine returned he began the usual race with himself in precisely the same spot, and a few days later the path was again clearly marked. It is now worn about two inches deep. Tree roots which cross it are worn like scoured planks. In the center of the circle are several trees.—Baltimore Sun.

OUR SOIL IS RICH IN GEMS.

Where American Precious Stones Have Been Found by Miners.

The report of the geological survey, just compiled for 1901, shows that during that year there were mined in the United States precious stones to the value of about $300,000. When talking about rare and beautiful gems one's thoughts naturally revert to South Africa or the Orient or the mountains of Asia and Europe, or perhaps to South America, but one is not likely to think of our own land yielding them; but the fact is that no insignificant value in gems is taken from the soil right here at home. The report of the geological survey shows that during that year we mined in the United States precious stones to the value of about $300,000.

Diamonds represent only $100 of this amount, but the fact that they are found at all gives encouragement to the hope that paying fields of them may some time be found. Last year one diamond was found in Lee County, Georgia, where diamonds were not before known to exist. New Mexico furnished $118,000 in turquoises, and these have been placed on the market. Montana gave us $90,000 in sapphires, which come next. They come from Fergus County. Granite County is now being explored for fancy colored sapphires, that give evidences of being there in paying quantities. Fine and extensive rhodolite garnet deposits are found in Macon County, North Carolina. Many dark-green, blue and yellow beryls, as well as amethysts and emeralds, were found in that State. There is hardly a State of the Union in which there is not some trace of precious stones and it appears not at all unlikely that before many years we may be competing with the old world in furnishing gems.

Merely a Guess.

"I see that a young man can get a college degree now in three years."

"What's that for?"

"I dunno. Maybe it's to enable him to get a street-car conductor's job a year earlier."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

High and Low.

Magistrate—Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Yes, your worship; their voices were unusually high, and their language was extremely low.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Young widows wear mourning from one of three motives—remorse, devotion or diversion.

THOUGHT HE KNEW GERMAN.

Most people think, until taught amusingly and painfully by experience, that because they have learned a foreign language in school or taught themselves by the Ollendorff system, they would have little difficulty in traveling abroad, but it requires but a few days to find themselves in the dilemma of the Harvard graduate who tells the following story on himself: "The summer after graduation I was traveling alone through Germany. Before landing in the country I had thought that I knew considerable about the language, having spent two years in the study of it, with a finish of Goethe and Schiller. But I soon found that a reading of the poets or the Niebelungen Lied did not help me when I wanted to order a beefsteak at a hotel oo was inquiring the distance to the next town. Indeed, as I went further up the Rhine, I found myself more and more confused by what I heard and had finally made up my mind that an American cannot learn the German language out of the text-books, or even by a week's sojourn among the German people themselves.

"I had reached this sober conclusion when I entered one evening a small inn, or 'gasthaus,' just outside the town of Heidelberg. Thirsty from the hot sun and dusty road, I managed to order a glass of beer. While the heavy German innkeeper was drawing another I put my feet on the table to better ease my legs. At the other end of the table sat a number of German soldiers drinking and smoking together. A few moments later one of the soldiers arose hastily, and, taking off his cap, addressed me at some length. Not knowing a word that was said, I concluded that yes would be a proper answer, and so I said politely: 'Yah, yah!' There was a moment's pause and then a second soldier sprang to his feet. He repeated over the speech of the first soldier, and then all the group in uniform stared at me. By a natural inference I now decided that if 'yah' was wrong a negative answer must fit the question, so I smiled pleasantly, and, taking off my hat, answered, 'Nein, nein, nimmer.'

"All the soldiers now sprang to their feet, and there might have been international complications at the present time between the United States and Germany if the hotelkeeper, who knew a bit of English, had not said: 'Young man, they have asked you twice to take your feet off the table and threaten if you do not that they will throw you out of the house.' At this the stars and stripes were pulled down before I realized that I had beaten a retreat."

FATHER OF THE TRUSTS.

The Great Business Ventures Organized by Charles R. Flint.

One of the most active men in the business life of New York is Charles R. Flint, who is generally known as the "father of the trusts," and the performance of whose yacht, the Arrow, in traveling at the rate of over forty-four miles an hour, has brought him into temporary prominence.

CHARLES R. FLINT

Mr. Flint is one of the few holders of great fortunes in the United States who has drawn nearly all their money, not from their countrymen, but from foreigners. His vast fortune has been accumulated almost wholly in the South American trade. He is also one of the few American millionaires whose efforts to accumulate money have not wrecked his health. This is very largely due to the constant care of his wife. It is Mrs. Flint, not his business associates, who dictates his hours of labor, recreation and rest. She decides how long he may remain in his office, what and when he must eat, how long and in what way he shall play, and when and how long he shall sleep. Their social acquaintance is, of course, very large, but such merry-making as they attend must begin and end early in the evening. It is said that Mr. Flint is never outside his own home later than 10 o'clock at night. Mr. Flint is a product of Maine, having been born at Thomaston in 1850.

A Strange Animal.

The okapi, the strange animal a short time ago discovered in central Africa by Sir Henry Johnstone, is now thought to have been known to the ancient Egyptians. The old monuments show a so-called "animal of set," a desert quadruped variously supposed to have been a fox, a muskrat, a dog, a camel and even a fabulous animal. A study of the animal convinces Professor Wiedeman that this creature was the okapi, which early hunters exterminated in Egypt.

Steaks in Rubber Pockets.

Waiters at a fashionable summer resort hotel were recently found to have supplied their working jacket with inside rubber pockets. Into these they would slip choice viands from the kitchen, which they would then serve to customers and the proceeds went into their own pockets. Every rubber-pocketed man was of course discharged, and the familiar cry of "Rubber!" at that hotel now would create a panic.

A Medicinal Plant.

Spinach has medicinal properties equal to all blue pills ever made.

No woman regards comparisons as odious when told that she is as pretty as a picture.

THE SPHINX IS CRUMBLING.

Changing Climate Affects the Marvel of the Ancient World.

It is declared upon the highest authority that rapid decay has set in in that marvel of the East, known as the Egyptian Sphinx. The probable cause is the altering climate of Egypt, due to the irrigation of recent years. It is believed that the Sphinx will continue to decay rapidly and a few years will find it in depletion. A dozen years or more ago an hour's rainfall once a year was a novelty in Egypt. The natives regarded it a dire message of reproach from heaven. The irrigation and the many trees about the Delta of the Nile have changed this, so that fifteen to eighteen days' heavy rain falls now every year on the head of the Sphinx. A severe sandstorm follows and cuts into the limestone of the ancient monument, literally whittling it away over the surface.

THE SPHINX OF EGYPT.

The Sphinx whose destruction is imminent is at Gizah, lying about 300 feet east of the second pyramid. It is of colossal form, measuring 172 feet long and 56 feet high, and is hewn and sculptured out of a spur of solid rock, to which masonry was added in places to complete the form. It represents the crouching body of a lion, with a human head. Much wise conjecture and archeological research have failed to establish the origin of the Sphinx, so its name continues as a synonym for the mysterious and unknown. It is supposed to have been begun by Cheops. The face partakes strongly of the negro type.

WILL TEACH LONDONERS.

American to Show Britons How We Fight Fires in Our Cities.

Londoners are to learn the American and modern method of fighting fire. An invitation has been extended to George C. Hale, former fire chief of Kansas City, Mo., to demonstrate the American method of fire fighting and next May Mr. Hale will begin his lessons in London.

GEORGE C. HALE.

Mr. Hale is well fitted for the task, For thirty-one years he has served in the fire department of Kansas City, and twenty-one of those years he acted in the capacity of chief. At the Paris exposition he had a picked squad of American fire fighters under him and their exhibitions of daring and skill were the wonder of Europeans. Mr. Hale is the inventor of the water tower and of the spring harness, both of which are in general use in America and which are beginning to be adopted in European cities. Under his direction the fire department of Kansas City was recognized as the best in the world.

Made Two Discoveries.

"Here, Maria, is your last month's bill from Smith's. What's all this ditto you've been gettin' every other day?"

"Ditto? I never heard o' such a thing—haven't even bought the thing once, much less half a dozen times!" said Maria, indignantly.

"Well, well; all right, then. I'll jus' go down and ask the fellow what he means by charging you up with a lot o' things you never got."

On his return Maria greeted her husband at the front door with an anxious face.

"Well," she began, "what did you find out about it?"

Her bigger half looked at her a moment and a smile of supreme disgust settled on his face.

"I found out," said he, slowly, "that I am a fool and you are a ditto."—New York Times.

The Sherman Epigram in China.

According to the new list of qualifications for Chinese army recruits each applicant must be at least 4 feet 8 inches in height and able to run seven miles in an hour. This would suggest that the Chinese are familiar with the couplet that declares "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

"How muchee fast you lun, John?" inquires the military examiner.

"Me velly fast lunner," replies the applicant. "Me steppee quick all day."

"Velly good," says the examiner as he adjusts his huge steel-bowed spectacles. "Don't foglettee what Gennel Sherman say about fighting."

"What he say?"

"He say flighting allee samee velly hot placee when no can lun fastee!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thirty Years of Greek.

Prof. Alexander Kerr of the Greek department of the University of Wisconsin has taught the Greek language in that institution for thirty-one years.

Paper Stockings.

A Londoner has perfected a method of manufacturing paper stockings.

Sickness is the interest we pay on life's mortgage.

OLD FAVORITES

The American Flag.

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She call'd her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur-smoke,
To ward away the battle-stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet-tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on;
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn,
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance.
And when the cannon-mouthings loud
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shots of flame on midnight's pall
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?
—Joseph Rodman Drake.

HE PUNCHED THE BEAR.

Excited Hunter Forgot His Gun and Resorted to Fisticuffs.

The overland train we caught at Florence, says the World's Work, was filled with vacation seekers picked up all the way from Boston to Denver, most of them on their way to California, though one hunter of big game with whom we talked had come up from New Orleans to go into the Idaho Mountains from Missoula, ambitious to kill a grizzly. A whole party were exultingly going back to their last year's camp.

"Finest spot in the world," said one—which was not quite true, because that spot we found later, many miles from Meeker, whither he was headed. He went on:

"No mosquitoes; air's too thin for 'em! Plenty of elbow room! There's a million camps in these mountains, near the railroad; ladies, kids an' all that. Nice enough; they have a bully time. But we like room! Trout! An' deer! An'—say, 'Billy,' tell 'em about the bear."

"Billy" wouldn't. He blushed. Amid the unchecked laughter that rang through the smoking room he could not save his face. We were mounting the continental divide to the Tennessee Pass. Outside the Arkansas boiled over its jagged bed and all the wonders of red and orange and purple cliffs made a foreground for vistas, dissolving as we rounded curves, of mountain behind mountain sloping gently skyward or soaring in sheer perpendicular lines to the clouds. East to the Atlantic the Arkansas hurried; beyond the watershed 10,000 feet high, toward which we climbed, we should burst from the long tunnel to run beside the Eagle and the Grand, whose waters reach the Pacific.

"'Billy' found an Indian's trail—didn't you, 'Billy'?" good-naturedly jeered the one they called "Perk."

"You see, he thought it was an Indian's, a bare-footed Indian's," said he expansively to the room in general, "but it was a bear's"—he said it "bearr's." "'Billy' was death on bears. He used to tell us how his uncle killed a grizzly out Oregan way with a lead pencil—eh, 'Billy'? So 'Billy' took a Winchester an' chased his invisible, but trembling, quarry—let me see—six weeks, I think it was."

"Three days," said "Billy."

"At last," went on the story, "we went out together and beat up a neck of woods where 'Billy' said the bear had its nest; he said it was a grizzly with fourteen rattles. 'Billy' himself sat waiting at the upper end. And we did start the beast. We caught a glimpse of him now and then—like a black pig scuttering through the brush.

"He shot out of the bushes into 'Billy's' open like a waddling skyrocket, and not seeing 'Billy' he sat up and looked back. But 'Billy!' His eyes bulged out like marbles. I tell you, gentlemen, his hair rose so fast his hat went up like a clay pigeon from a trap. He dropped his gun and in two strides he waded into that bear hades bent for kaiser. Excited? He kicked, he punched; he kicked again. His uncle with the lead pencil and the grizzly was nothing to "Bill" barehanded mauling that scared, black, half-grown cub. It wasn't ten seconds before the bear found the mill too hot—he was no prize fighter—and while 'Billy' chased him into the woods, 'rocking' him with everything he could reach, we rolled on the ground and laughed. When we came up to 'Billy' he was sitting on the grass with his legs stuck out in front looking at the rifle—he had picked it up. And crying!"

"Most of that's a lie," said "Billy," according to the New York Tribune, "but I guess I did forget the gun," and, brightening a little, "I landed him a couple of good ones, though." And we all joined the mighty laugh that went up.

PROUD OF HIS WORK.

His Early Manual Labor Gave the Noted Barrister Much Satisfaction.

The late D. W. Richardson, in an address to working men, declared that work, manual work, and that, too, of a resolute kind, is absolutely necessary for every man. He spoke also of the importance of doing one's work, not merely to get it done, but with a feeling of pride in doing it well. In this connection he said:

I was invited not many years ago to a lecture at St. Andrew's University, and to listen in the evening to a lecture by another man, like myself, an outsider. I was not personally acquainted with this other man, but I knew that he filled an important judicial office in Scotland, and was considered one of the most able and learned, as well as one of the wittiest, men in that country. He chose for his subject "Self-Culture," and for an hour held us in a perfect dream of pleasure. For my own part, I could not realize that the hour had fled.

The lecture ended at 7 o'clock, and at 8 I found myself seated at dinner by the side of the lecturer, at the house of one of the university professors. In the course of the dinner I made some reference to the hall in which the exercises of the day had been held, how good it was for sound, and what a fine structure to look upon.

"And did you like the way in which the stones were laid inside?" I asked my new friend.

"Immensely," I replied. "The man who laid those stones was an artist who must have thought that his work would live through the ages."

"Well, that is pleasant to hear," he said, "for the walls are my ain daein'." He had the Scottish accent when he was in earnest.

"Fortunate man," I replied, "to have the means to build so fine a place," for I thought, naturally enough, that, being a rich man, he had built this hall at his own expense, and presented it to the university.

"Fortunate, truly," he answered, "but not in that sense. What I mean is that I laid every one of those stones with my ain hand. I was a working mason, and the builder of the hall gave me the job of laying the inside stone work; and I never had any job in my life in which I took so much pride and so much pleasure."

While this man was working with his hands he was working also with his brain. He took his degree, went to the bar, and became a man honored throughout the country. We applauded his brilliant lecture; but those silent, beautiful stones before him, which echoed our applause, must, I think, have been to him one cheer more, and a big one.

The New Dialect.

Perhaps the tendency of some people to turn every part of speech into a verb is a sign of an active nature, but it is an unfortunate tendency. The Baltimore American publishes an amusing rebuke to one guilty of the habit which will please purists and may do others some good.

"We had a delightful time last week," said the city cousin, who was describing the joys of metropolitan life. "One evening we trolleyed out to a suburban home and ping-ponged until nearly midnight, and next day we automobiled to the country club and golfed until dark."

"Well, we had a pretty good time last week, too," ventured the country cousin, with a sarcastic smile. "One day we buggied over to Uncle Josiah's, and we boys got out in the back lot and baseballed all the afternoon, and after we had dinnered some of the men cidered and tobaccoed a while."

Dangerous Criminals.

"Why," said a lady, reproachfully, to her husband, "you know when I say Denmark I always mean Holland!" Perhaps the city girl in the following story, told by the Philadelphia Telegraph, allowed herself a similar latitude of expression:

She was sitting on the porch, lazily rocking to and fro, and watching the fireflies flitting about through the shrubbery. Suddenly she turned to her companion and said, in a musing tone:

"I wonder if it is true that fireflies do get into the haymows sometimes, and set them afire?"

Everybody laughed at what was apparently a pleasantry, but the young lady looked surprised.

"Why," said she, "it was only yesterday that I saw in the paper an article headed, 'Work of Fire-Bugs!' It said they had set a barn on fire. Really."

Faster Destruction Wanted.

Wigg—I see the automobile is to be introduced into modern warfare.

Wagg—What's the matter? Isn't the Gatling gun considered deadly enough?—Philadelphia Record.

When a baby is named for a poor man, there is no higher compliment.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Economy and Matrimony.

THAT admirable exponent of certain modern ideas, Dorothy Dix, has been explaining the reason why many modern men and maidens—particularly the men—do not marry. She says that with the well-to-do classes in general it is "an open question whether the marriage that will require the crucifixion of their tastes and the daily and hourly sacrifice of their comforts will return sufficient dividends in happiness to make it a paying investment." She also points out the obvious fact that an income which will support one person in luxury will not double itself by magic when there are two people living on it, and consequently one or both of the persons concerned will have to alter in taste or go unsatisfied. She also says, "No one would undervalue the beauty and sacredness of love, but it is a cold fact that it is not enough capital on which to get married." Then she goes on to talk about starvation and shabby clothes, and the sacrifice of the tastes and habits of a lifetime, and so on.

This expression of opinion undoubtedly agrees with the feelings of a good many modern young people, married and unmarried, but it would be a considerable mistake to suppose that it represents the mind of any large percentage of the population of this country, even of the well-to-do and intelligent classes. It is absurd to talk of starvation and privation in connection with a couple living on the ordinary income of a clerk or professional man. The only question is whether they are willing to cut their coats according to their cloth, and take in the comfort of each other's society and the pleasure of bringing up their children, the recreation which they used to get out of other amusements. If they are not willing to do this, it is quite true that they would better not get married. The country can do without that kind of married people.—Washington Times.

Training for Home Life.

IT is the old conventionality that the business of woman is always to make a home for man, and that man's sphere lies always outside the home, that causes much of modern woman's discontent, and against which she protests.

The purpose of all training, she insists, is to push the boy out into the world and to keep the girl in, and it is from this inequality and injustice that she demands emancipation.

The view is a mistaaken one, however, the final object in the education of both sexes being the same—to fit them for living at home.

In fact, it is and always has been the conviction of mankind that the life of both women and men should be lived at home, and accordingly the aim of parents is to prepare their sons and daughters to properly discharge their duties toward the home. Their desire is to see both happily settled in homes of their own, but recognizing the difference between the sexes, and the greater share of responsibility assigned by nature to the man, they give the boy the training necessary to enable him to found and maintain the home, and to the girl the training to carry it on.

If the aim of the parents is a mistaken one, it is at least implied impartially to both sexes, so that there can be no valid claim of injustice on the part of either.

If, as the great majority of the world believes, the first duty of woman is to the home, the training of the man contemplates also the same duty for him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why Negro Education Fails.

ONE of the reasons why education as applied to the black race in the United States is a practical failure is because the purpose of education is ridiculously misconceived by many, perhaps most, of those who attend the schools which Northern philanthropy has established in various places in the South. Nine young negroes out of ten who go in for education do it with the notion that education will enable them to live without work. For the same reason the ranks of the black ministry throughout the South are always full, being recruited from the product of the schools, which put forth each year a large number of persons "educated" to a point where they despise manual labor and are eager to catch at any chance which promises them an easy and semi-idle life. The religious and moral status of these self-elected spiritual leaders of the race may be judged from the fact that a few months ago there were fifty-nine black preachers in the Georgia State penitentiaries.—Portland Oregonian.

Are Babies Becoming Extinct?

THERE is little place in city life to-day for babies. Landlords prefer to let houses to families that have no children to do damage to the property and annoy the neighbors. Apartment houses are generally closed against the little ones. Dogs may be accepted, but no children. The applicant for a place as janitor, steward, coachman, or any of a dozen other places of domestic service may be allowed to have a wife and perhaps bring her with him for service, but the mahogany doors will not swing open to servants' children. The poor widow who is forced to make the living for herself and little ones finds them a barrier wherever she turns.

All too often, every day, do the customs of city life turn the children of the poor from a blessing into a curse and an insupportable burden. All too often are parents that love their children as dearly as the rich love their own, forced by harsh necessity to place them in institutions or desert them, and when the cause is sifted to the bottom the fault is found to be less with the parents than with the senseless and heartless customs and conditions put upon them by those who easily could, if they would, change it all.

And the most pitiful part of it, from the broader view point, is that the world is suffering a lack of development of its best material for future manhood and womanhood. It is to the children of the poor that the world has ever looked for the best in the future. If the children of the city's poor are discriminated against, must it not be said, too, that the children of the city's rich are being eliminated? The decrees of society render it inconvenient and unfashionable to have children, and most of the great mansions know them not.—Des Moines News.

Work Does Not Shorten Life.

THE report of the census bureau, which declares that since 1810 the median of American longevity has increased 7.4 years, points to many vital conclusions. Among these, it proves that with the introduction and enormous patronage of the railroads, steamboats, electric cars and all other means of rapid transit, we have reached and safely passed that stage in mechanical development when the attendant loss of human life is at the maximum. It also speaks eloquently of the progress in the science of medicine and surgery, the improvement and increase in the number of hospitals and public places of refuge. It shows the triumph of law and order, the approximate perfection of our police system and the growth of all those safeguards with which society surrounds itself.

But above these things, it gives the lie to the blatant alarmist who all these years has harrowed us with his cry that the ceaseless commercial activity of the day, the rush for fortune and fame, are burning the candle of longevity at both ends. We have been ponderously warned that the American race was so rapidly consuming its vital energy that each of us would soon be, at the age of 50, a tottering wreck, mentally and physically incapable. But the triumph over the world in commercial, scientific and economic progress, we are now told on indisputable authority, has not been achieved at such a sacrifice. It seems that the harder we work, the lustier we wax, and the longer we live. Anteus-like, we rise after each fall with added vigor and accumulated aggression.—Detroit Journal.

The Men Who Break Down.

WHEN a man standing at the head of a vast business breaks down the papers begin to talk of the enormous pressure of modern life, especially in the lines of finance and industrial activity. There are railway presidents who stand a great amount of business strain, but they waste none of their energies, and are temperate, as all men of great affairs must be, if they would hold their own in these busy days.

While a great business involves large responsibilities, a strong man at the head of it will be found to have selected capable assistants, often younger men with great power of resisting strain. The railway president, bank president or head of a trust, has his staff; his business systematized, and a large part of his worth to his corporation consists in his ability to pick good men for responsible places.

When one comes to look over the list of men broken down in business it is among those having small business that the greater number will be found. The man in a small way rarely can afford to have capable assistants; he must "do it all himself," and hence worry and over-doing. There is more of a chance for brain fag in a small shop or agency than in a big business.—Mexican Herald.

Honor the School Teachers.

THE Gloucester school teacher who has retired from her work after forty-two years teaching in the schools of that place, during which she was absent but twice, should be looked upon with profound respect. An American humorist has said that a good teacher "should be made a brigadier general and have a horse and wagon to do his riding around in," and the sentiment is that of all who understand what one who presides over a room in a school building endures. A large proportion of teachers become broken in health by the nervous strain after five or six years, and physicians regard teachers of experience as among the hardest patients to help permanently because the attack of any illness finds so little of reserve strength to oppose it. The world respects its teachers, but its honor and applause goes to those who do unusual deeds, or acts requiring impulsive courage. It is, however, the regular work of carefully trained and kindly people that upbuilds the intellectual and spiritual life of mankind, and none perform deeds of more lasting value than the quiet toilers between the blackboards and the desks.—Boston Transcript.

A MAN WITH "P'INTS."

Old Farmer Found Drummer Was Well Informed.

The drummer who had missed the early morning train came into the tiny 7x9 junction station waiting room and glanced about him. Drummers always glance about when they come to stations, big or little. They do it because it is a habit, the same as winking one eye knowingly, poking a crooked thumb over the shoulder or when one says about once every half minute during a casual talk on crops, weather and so on: "Don't chew know?" These are hard things to get rid of. So is the drummer.

But this was not an ordinary drummer—at least he so impressed the sedate old gentleman who was busy studying a time table by the window. The old gentleman got up, went to the drummer and held out the time table, asking.

"If a train got to Pulaski about 7 in the mornin' would that give me time to visit Elder Spriggins, who lives jist outside the town, before the other train came along?"

There was mourning at the end of the finger that pointed out Pulaski. There was hair in the ears of the old man and a misty veil on his glasses hooked over his eagle-like beak. There was also a curious dip to his straw hat—not unlike the swirl of the busy college man out for a risque vacation—$50 panama or not. The drummer was one of those chaps of ready speech and quick response and he answered, in a pleasant tone:

"If you get to Pulaski on that early train you certainly will have plenty of time to visit Elder Spriggins and enjoy his hospitality before the next train comes along." Then the speaker beamed an amiable smile. But the old granger never bated a wink of the eye nor puckered a risible muscle.

"And if the way is clear for real good zippin' 'long the rails at a two-forty Flory Temple gait, do you really think a pusson could reach Carthage before sundown and in time to help Ezra Snow milk the cows and do the evenin' chores?"

"I don't think anything about it. I know it can be done. I did it one week ago yesterday and found Ezra well, excepting for a little twinge of rheumatism. Always was troubled that way, you know, Ezra was."

The old chap drew in his upper lip until the tuft on his chin tickled his nose. He sneezed, gave his straw hat another tip forward, scratched his ear with his lean finger, and asked:

"By doin' a cross-country stunt for four miles and divergin' to the left jist 'fore crossin' the canal lock the other side of Boonville, do you think an old pusson who used to peter out the best wrestler in these parts, back, side or rough-an'-tumble holt, could fetch up 'bout time for dinner at the Yaller tavern on the four corners kept by Eli Jones, who can take care of fourteen men and hosses without going to the neighbors? Do you think it can be done by an ole pilgrim who draws a penshun of asthmay from the Civil War—if he should start now without further parley?"

"I took the same route day before yesterday and I know it can be done. Eli is still at the Yaller tavern, doing a brisk business, same as usual." And again the drummer tossed the old chap a knowing smile, says the New York Times. And again the old chap never twitched a hair of the eyebrow nor curved a bristle of the lip.

"And if I should take the evenin' boat from Albany I'd reach New York in time for break—good Lord! He's gone! Snatched the train on the zip and went quicker'n a wink. They're a mighty knowin' lot and I'm glad I got information; for I may take it into my head to try a ja'nt sometime myself. Good-by, Si. So glad I happened along and found a man with p'ints."

Thanking Uncle Ned.

"My niece Mary was always a well-meaning girl," remarked the old gentleman, "but she would say the wrong thing every time, and she's got a boy who is going to equal her." The old gentleman's eyes twinkled, says the Pittsburg Bulletin, as he drew from his pocketbook a small sheet of note-paper.

"I sent the boy a toy monkey that plays all kinds of pranks when it's wound up," said he, chuckling. "Sent it to him for his birthday. Now you listen to this letter of thanks I got from him to-day. He's just 8 years old:

"'Deer Uncle Ned, I am delighted with the munkey, thank you. He makes me think of you very often. And whenever mamma winds him up and he begins to jump, mamma and I feel as if we were back at your house where all those toys are, and mamma says, "That's your Uncle Ned all over." Good-by from your grateful Hal.'"

"I think," said the old gentleman, as he folded up the letter, "that I shall be more careful what I send him for his next birthday."

World's Shortest Street.

It is the shortest in Paris, and it is believed in the world. It is named Rue des Degres. It consists only of fourteen stairs, has no shops, no doors, and no dwelling houses opening onto it. No carriages or carts can drive up or down it, and the greater part of one side of it is devoted to an array of posters. Yet the authorities have taken the trouble to give this thoroughfare a name.

Too Much for the Barber.

"You can't guy that fellow," said the barber, as the bald-headed customer left the shop.

"Did you try it?" asked "next."

"Yes. When he got into my chair I asked him if he wanted a hair cut, and he said he didn't care if I cut both of them."—Indianapolis News.

There is very little difference between a good person and a bad one. Get well acquainted with a good man, and you will find much to condemn, and an intimate acquaintance with a bad man will result in the discovery of much to commend.

FROM ERRAND BOY TO MAGNATE

Career of Henry Phipps, Who Recently Gave $100,000 to the Boers.

Henry Phipps, whose recent contribution of $100,000 for the relief of destitute Boers in South Africa has attracted wide attention, is one of the directors of the Carnegie Steel Company and is reckoned one of America's richest men. His fortune is estimated at $50,000,000.

HENRY PHIPPS.

Mr. Phipps was born of poor parents in Allegheny City, Pa., and while a boy in short trousers hired out as a messenger in Pittsburg. He and Andrew Carnegie ran errands together for several years and as messenger boys formed the partnership which has always existed between them. They schemed together as youths and while very young men embarked in the business which has made them both multi-millionaires—the making of steel.

Many years ago Mr. Phipps' fortune had expanded to the million mark and his influence was felt in the financial world; but he was habitually modest and shrank from publicity, wherefore his name was but seldom heard. In the steel business he became a factor almost as powerful as his associate, Mr. Carnegie, and his fortune grew apace. In 1901 he was publicly classed with the 3,827 other American millionaires and since that time he has been ranked with the country's wealthiest men.

Two years ago he left Pittsburg, which had been his home as well as the scene of his successful operations, and settled in New York. He at once bought nearly the entire block on 5th avenue, between 87th and 88th streets, and secured plans for a palace to cost approximately $1,000,000. Work on this magnificent palace is now under way.

His donation to the Boers created no surprise to those who are well acquainted with Mr. Phipps. Numerous institutions in Pittsburg, Allegheny City and other cities have been benefited by his charities and innumerable unfortunate persons have been aided by him.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL.

Arch Erected in Richmond by Daughters of Confederacy.

A beautiful memorial arch is being erected in Richmond, Va., to Jefferson Davis by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was designed by Louis A. Gudebrod and the cost will be about $75,000, which it has taken the daughters several years to get together.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ARCH.

The site of the monument is the choice of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who, though opposed to the memorial at first, finally consented, and the arch will be unveiled in Monroe Park at Richmond in the early spring.

LEAPING SALMON "SNAPSHOT."

Photographically speaking, nothing imaginable can be more difficult to "snapshoot" than a leaping salmon. Nobody can tell when, or just where, he is going to jump, and accurate focus is out of the question. Probably the accompanying picture is the most successful photo of a leaping salmon ever taken. It was made by an officer of the United States fish commission on the island of Afognak, off the coast of Alaska, and the big fish is jumping up a fall to get to the spawning grounds in the headwaters of the stream.

Labor on Railroad Folders.

The average person who picks up a railroad time folder does not realize the amount of work which the preparation of such a publication involves. A big Western railroad, for instance, has a general time folder made up from sixteen different divisions operating time tables. The folder contains 2,000 names of towns, gives the schedules of over 500 trains and whenever there is a change in time 60,000 figures have to be carefully checked and corrected.

Cats in Switzerland.

Swiss ornithologists declare that cats have become so numerous in Switzerland as to threaten the extermination of all birds of the country.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.

The Board of Supervisors in and for this County will have a Republican majority on and after the first Monday of next January.

The re-election of Hon. H. W. Brown to the Assembly from this County is a victory for a clean man and clean politics. Mr. Brown is elected for the third time and will have weight and influence at Sacramento.

Lot owners in this town cannot make a mistake by putting up small dwelling houses. The demand for cottages of three to five rooms with a monthly rental of from eight to twelve dollars is in excess of the supply.

A Trust is usually defined as a combination to restrict output or to regulate prices, or both.

We have an incipient Trust in our midst. It may never materialize and if it does it can't work any great disaster, for the simple reason, it is such a very little one.

A MAGAZINE THIRTY YEARS OLD.

The Christmas number of the Delineator is also its thirtieth anniversary number. For beauty and utility this number touches the high-water mark. It contains over 230 pages, with thirty-four full-page illustrations of which twenty are in two or more colors. The best modern writers and artists are represented in its pages. The magazine has won its way to the front rank and deserves the place.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

In the presence of a large audience including several defeated candidates and a large number of successful ones, the Board of Supervisors on Monday officially canvassed the election returns.

The correct vote received by each candidate is as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Geo. C. Pardee, R.	1426
Franklin K. Lane, D.	1383

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Alden Anderson, R.	1477
I. B. Dockweiler, D.	1168

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Eugene F. Loud, R.	1263
W. J. Wynn, D.	1434

FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Frank Mattison, R.	1534
James Hanley, D.	856

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT.

Adam Andrew, R.	1337
Samuel Braunhart, D.	938

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, FIFTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Henry Ward Brown, R.	1405
James T. Casey, D.	1259

Brown's majority, 146.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Geo. C. Ross, R.	1207
Geo. H. Buck, D.	1563

Buck's majority, 356.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Herman W. Schaberg, R.	1367
J. V. Swift, D.	1329

Schaberg's majority, 38.

FOR SHERIFF.

R. S. Chatham, R.	1378
J. H. Mansfield, D.	1441

Mansfield's majority, 63.

FOR RECORDER.

John F. Johnston, R.	1688
George West, D.	871

Johnston's majority, 817.

FOR AUDITOR.

W. H. Underhill, R.	1185
Geo. Barker, Ind.	1267

Barker's majority, 82.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

Frank M. Granger, R.	2039

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Joseph J. Bullock, R.	1764
H. W. Walker, Ind.	768

Bullock's majority, 996.

FOR ASSESSOR.

Clarence D. Hayward, R.	2046

FOR TREASURER.

P. P. Chamberlain, R.	1979
James Hardgrove, D.	548

Chamberlain's majority, 1431.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Etta M. Tilton, R.	1554
Nellie Casey, D.	1218

Miss Tilton's majority, 336.

FOR CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

James Crowe, R.	2054

FOR SURVEYOR.

W. B. Gilbert, R.	1649
D. Bromfield, D.	873

Gilbert's majority, 776.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL COUNT—FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace.

E. E. Cunningham (Rep.)—
Precincts:

Baden	144
Colma	116
Millbrae	44
Total	304

Chas. Robinson (Dem.)—
Precincts:

Baden	97
Colma	132
Millbrae	24
Total	253

E. E. Cunningham's majority, 51.

Constable.

R. J. Carroll (Rep.)—
Precincts:

Baden	197
Colma	89
Millbrae	49
Total	335

Daniel Neville (Dem.)—
Precincts:

Baden	40
Colma	159
Millbrae	21
Total	220

R. J. Carroll's majority, 115.

A QUEER PICTURE THING.

The Way One Art Treasure Was Rescued From Oblivion.

Few chapters in the world's history are more curious and interesting than that which deals with the fortunes of its art treasures. In the cathedral at Montreal is, or was a few years ago, a large piece of tapestry which had been discovered in a back street of a New England town. The story is told in Mrs. Silsbee's "Half Century of Salem."

One day a certain Mr. Miller passing through Derby street saw a woman beating clouds of dust from a carpet. Something peculiar in its appearance made him stop and look closely at it, when he discovered, to his astonishment, that it was a splendid piece of tapestry, with life sized figures wrought from Raphael's cartoon, "Feed My Lambs."

The woman was quite willing to tell how she obtained it. It was, in fact, a standing grievance to her. Her husband was a sailor, and when he went out on one of his voyages she had begged him to bring her a carpet for her best room. As it happened, he did not visit a port where he could buy a carpet, but rolled up in a little shop on the quay at Malta he had found the tapestry and purchased it, thinking it might answer the purpose. It was too large for the room, and the woman had to turn a big piece under. She folded the piece back, revealing part of the superb border of fruit and flowers, wrought in silk and gold thread, as fresh as when it was first worked. But the owner eyed it with contempt. She never did like the queer picture thing, she declared.

It was the opportunity of a lifetime. Mr. Miller promptly offered her the choice of any carpet in the stores in exchange for her "queer picture thing," and the woman as promptly accepted the offer. They went downtown together, and she selected, with unbounded delight, a hideous pattern of glowing reds and greens. Her face was full of triumph when she returned. The best room at last was to have a carpet that was a carpet!

It is safe to say that no bargain ever gave more complete satisfaction to both parties than the one made that morning in Derby street, Salem.

A GREAT WORRY CURE.

Common Sense Is the Best Remedy That Can Be Prescribed.

I once asked a physician what cure he could suggest for the worrying habit. "I would prescribe common sense," he said, "and if a man or woman hasn't got a stock on hand and cannot cultivate one the medical man is powerless." This worrying nonsense grows. The best means to cure it lies in the hands of the woman herself.

If she will just call a little horse sense to her aid, resolve not to borrow trouble, to be cheerful and think upon the right side of things, she will live longer and be able to retain her beauty. Every woman has the strongest desire to keep her good looks. Why, then, does she take the course which is sure to make her yellow skinned, dull eyed and thoroughly unlovely?

The Englishwoman is greatly admired for her utter refusal to worry or to be worried. Consequently she looks young at fifty. Undertaking no more than she can comfortably carry out and firmly believing in the coming of another day, she does not procrastinate, but simply will not let the domestic machinery grind her down to ill health and an early old age.

She is a frequent bather and regards health as the prime factor of life, to be looked after before everything else. She sleeps nine hours and also takes a nap during the day, arranging her work in the most systematic manner.

Her little memorandum slip always shows two vacant hours—they are for rest. She eats heartily, but of the most digestible food, and would rather have a mouthful of good food and go partly hungry than eat a whole meal of cheaper things.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mike's Poodle.

Hogan—An' is he a blooded dog, Mike?

"Blooded? I sh'd say he wuz. W'y, when he wuz a pup th' doc had to bleed him to kape him from bein' a bloodhound, faith!"—Chicago News.

Strangers Now.

"You ought to see the lovely letters my husband writes," said the bride of a month to one of her girl friends.

"Oh, I've seen a few," rejoined the dear girl friend. "In fact, I've got nearly a trunkful of them in the attic."—Exchange.

VELVETS COMING IN.

MEET WITH INCREASING FAVOR FOR STREET WEAR.

Stylish Suits Must Be Either of Some Rich and Striking Fabric or Else Showily Trimmed—Late Fashion Notes from New York.

New York correspondence:

Over street attire is creeping all manner of elaboration, and the stylish suit that is not somewhat showily trimmed is of some rich or striking fabric. Of such materials there are many, for silks and velvets are now admitted along with shaggy woolens that, two months ago, were to be the only stylish goods. Now there are not a few two-toned silks—black and red, green and red, blue and green—made up in street costumes. Usually these gowns show little trimming aside from stitched bands of silk or velvet, but the latter are indulged freely. Fancy coats of velvet or cloth may be worn over such dresses. Black silk often is seen. White usually trims it, and black and white striped materials are in considerable variety. Persian and oriental embroideries look well on these stuffs. Invisible plaids in silk, as in cloth and velvet, are made in skirt and waist costumes, usually trimmed with any of the fancy braids in black or black and white, with cord ornaments or pendants of jet as finish. Lace is used, but not so freely as last spring. Embroidery and applique trimmings have replaced much lace. Black lace is being revived for all grades of dresses. It looks especially well on silk and light shades of velvet.

NEW STANDARDS IN VELVET ATTIRE.

Velvets become each week more impressive in the stylish parade appearing in increasing numbers in gowns and coats. The suit composed of velvet skirts and cloth waist trimmed with velvet to match the skirt is just now very swagger. In to-day's second drawing, at the left, is one of these suits, black as to velvet, and fawn broadcloth as to the other portion. Velvets may be had in the piece beautifully appliqued with medallions of lace or passementerie. These make up richly and are much varied. One sketched here was light gray velvet appliqued with black and white striped silk medallions outlined with black silk chenille. Braid and chenille are used with astonishing freedom on these stuffs, yet the results are tasteful. Braid of mohair or silk is used in black on black velvet in large quantities. All the new braids are very flexible and may be arranged in complex design whenever that is desired, as it often is. Velvet and fur gowns are splendid, the two materials blending finely. Short loose jackets are made en suite with the skirt of light colored velvets. Buttons are a feature of their trimming. Long and three-quarter velvet coats are numerous. A type has stole fronts and large drooping collars. The facing usually is of some handsome material, either silk covered with heavy lace, or silk and satin embroidered or spangled and jetted.

A lot of artistic effort has been expended to the end that shaggy dress goods should be attractive. Among the new examples of these stuffs are remarkable combinations of colors, and much beauty in stripes, invisible plaids or polka dots. Two or three colors are chosen for these mixtures, but the colors are so carefully blended that one rarely suspects more than two shades of one color. Many mixtures have white spotted through. Some camel's hair zibelines are not extremely shaggy, are much thinner than the mixtures and their different colored grounds are sprinkled with long white hairs. Smooth materials, loosely woven, with designs in hairy threads all over them are seen. Basket and granite weaves reappear, many of the latter extremely pretty. A nw material in rather smooth cloth is woven with a coarse round thread and finished with a fancy selvage of several colors blended. This selvage is to be used as trimming when the goods is made up.

Shaggy and hairy materials do not replace smooth cloths, and broadcloths, venetians and ladies' cloth are as correct as ever. Smooth cloths will stand almost any kind of elaborate trimming and may be worn on all occasions. In white, oyster and very delicate mauve, tans and grays these goods are stylish for dress-ups. New designs of bolero and skirt suits are rather elaborately trimmed, especially as to skirts. Chenille is useful here, and may match the gown's color or contrast with it. Glossy cloths are very fine and thin. New black cloth gowns show applique band trimming of black velvet edged with black silk braid. Bands of smooth cloth, silk or satin appear, too, as trimming. The new cloth ribbon embroidered in oriental colors is a helpful item in dress decorations.

In to-day's concluding picture is a representation of each of these grades of goods, the rough, the smooth and the coarse woven. The first was pictured at the left, and was sage green zibeline and fine black silk cord, the yoke being pleated white albatross. The gowns of smooth fabric comes next, and was light tan broadcloth, black silk braid and black and white striped velvet. The last grade of materials was represented by a gown of delicate gray canvas suiting, with white panne velvet collar and white silk chenille embroidery.

GOWNS OF THREE GRADES OF CLOTH.

Fashion Notes.

An imported dress looks like a cross between mosquito netting and burlap.

Jeweled combs are gaining popularity and promise to be much worn during the autumn and winter.

Nothing can be smarter for an outing or tailor gown than deep blue and green broken checked foule.

Mocha gloves of gray, with white silk lining, will be the choice of those desiring an extra warm glove.

Sash ends are a feature of some of the newest belts, and are very pretty, especially on fancy house gowns.

For dress occasions, during the coming season, voile, etamine and crepe de chine promise to be as popular as ever.

For street wear, the loose-fitting glove is to the fore, smaller ones being worn for afternoon and evening occasions.

Narrow braids used for trimming are in best style when put on with stitching on the edges, so that they stand up.

Square eyelet holes are an innovation on some of the new leather belts to match a square harness buckle and tongue.

The newest neck ruches fasten at the bust, thereby overcoming the unbecoming bunchy appearance around the neck.

Patience With Eccentricity.

Many of the leading people in English society regarded Thomas Carlyle with a feeling almost akin to reverent delight when he chose to behave like an ignorant boor in their drawing rooms, even taking his seat, it is said, unbidden in the presence of the queen. This generation, however, has little patience with such eccentricities.

It was an English bishop who, when the historian Freeman had worn out his patience with his rudeness, introduced him to a waiting audience as "the distinguished scholar that so admirably describes and illustrates the savagery of our ancestors."

Treating Burns.

Cold water with ice in it is the thing to use when an accidental burn from acids or alkalis is encountered. Nitric acid gets spilt at times, or even vitriol may. A limb burned with acids must be plunged in cold water and kept there, so that the water may dilute the traces of the acid in the skin as much as possible. When acid burning causes injury, the water should be rendered alkaline by adding soda to counteract the acid.

Botanical Note.

A fern in a jardiniere and two little sprouts in tin cans if put in a window are sufficient to give the woman who owns them the right to use the word "fernery."—Atchison Globe.

Some men are like telescopes—you draw them out, see through them and then shut them up.

He who unintelligently attempts what is beyond his power must leave undone his own proper work, and thus his time is wasted, be he ever so closely occupied.

Minute Parts of a Watch.

The minuteness of the parts of a watch is shown by the following figures: It takes 150,000 of one certain kind of watch screws to make a pound. The pivot of the balance wheel is only one-two-hundredths of an inch in diameter. Each jewel hole into which a pivot fits is about one-five-thousandths of an inch larger than the pivot, to permit sufficient play. The finest screw for a small sized watch has a thread of 260 to the inch and weighs one-one-hundred-and-thirty-thousandths of a pound. A pallet jewel weighs one one-hundred-and-fifty-thousandths of a pound; a roller jewel a little more than one-two-hundred-and-fifty-six-thousandths. The largest round hairspring stud is four-one-hundredths of an inch in diameter and about nine one-hundreths of an inch in length.

Freaks of the Tariff.

The following amusing details of the freaks of the custom house are told in the Munchener Zeitung: A German gentleman returning from southwest Africa brought with him a tiny monkey weighing about two pounds. From Tanga to Genoa the animal was conveyed gratis. Thence to the Swiss frontier 15d. was charged on it as "a bird." The St. Gothard railway officials, however, viewed it as "a dog," and charged 7s., while on the Eastern Swiss railway it became a mere "package," liable to 8d. Through Baden and Wurttemberg the animal was passed free, but at Stuttgart it again became "a dog" and cost another 17d.

It doesn't seem so remarkable that a diamond will cut glass when you consider that it will even make an impression on a woman's heart.

The heart of a man is never as hard as his head.—Lamartine.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,

South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

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ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

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Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL

TOWN NEWS

Organize a fire company.

This is a good time for transplanting roses.

Joe Leipsic of Baden was in town Wednesday.

Constable Dan Neville of Colma was in town Tuesday.

The blast furnace is ready to blow in as soon as the oil tank and oil arrive.

Mrs. E. E. Mills of Volta, Cal., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Akin.

The end of the year is approaching. Pay up your subscription to the Enterprise.

H. H. Loomis received from his mother in Michigan last week a box of fine snow apples.

BORN—In this town, on November 8, 1902, to the wife of Mell Cohen, a son. Mell is doing well.

The Fahey Bros. of San Pedro valley are delivering a lot of hay and grain to buyers here.

Mr. Todt is recovering rapidly from the effects of an operation for appendicitis at St. Mary's Hospital.

Jack Labree has returned with his wife and set up house-keeping in one of the Hansbrough Block flats.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter will resume work on the county roads next week, provided the sun continues to shine.

The front of Debenedetti & Montevaldo's new warehouse shows up with its finishing coat of paint and business signs.

It is time a hose company was organized. We have a hose house, new hose and a good cart. Now for a crack fire company to run the machine.

The People's Store is just now receiving a fine lot of new goods. This old reliable house maintains its reputation for high grade goods and moderate prices.

W. F. Bailey has leased and fitted up a building on Baden avenue for a paint shop and is prepared to do all kinds of work, including carriage and wagon painting.

The S. P. tank No. 1 is nearly up to its full height of thirty feet. It is an inspiring sight to see the brawny boilermakers adding steel plates 5x10 feet, like putting shingles on a roof.

A party of our local sportsmen, consisting of Land Agent W. J. Martin, Capt. Wm. Rehberg, C. T. Connelly, Paddy Lynch and A. McSweeney left on Monday for Halfmoon Bay.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

On Monday John Soubille Fourie was taken to Redwood City by Officer R. J. Carroll. Mr. Fourie was at once taken before Judge Buck and committed to the Agnews Asylum. Mr. Fourie has been more or less unbalanced mentally for some time. On Sunday night he left home half dressed and wandered over to the packing house. His derangement was so complete on Monday that it was decided to have him committed to the asylum. It is to be hoped his recovery may be speedy under skillful care and treatment. Mr. Fourie has a wife and two children here and three children in France.

CHURCH MEETING.

A meeting will be held at the new Catholic Church at 7:30 p. m. of Tuesday, November 18, 1902, to make arrangements for the entertainment and raffle to be held November 22d. All members and friends of the church are cordially invited to be present.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has bereaved our esteemed Sister Mrs. Jessie Kelley of a beloved Sister Mrs. Mary Spellman,

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved Sister our sincere sympathy in her time of sorrow and point to Him for solace who doeth all things well, may she go to Him who said "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

Resolved, That this resolution be placed on our records and a copy sent to the Enterprise for publication, also a copy be sent to our bereaved Sister.

By order of Wahnita Council No. 35, Degree of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M.

GRACE CHURCH GUILD.

The members of Grace Guild and a few friends held an all day session on Wednesday the 5th, at the home of Mrs. Martin, the president of the Guild, and were entertained at lunch. Twenty ladies responded to the invitation and with three sewing machines did a good day's work, making nine aprons, two baby dresses and a pair of over-sleeves, all orders, and finishing spare time on the quilt being made from bits of aprons. The Guild has been at work since Lent of last year, and at Easter became an organized body, with officers and monthly dues of ten cents for each member. In that time it has held fortnightly meetings and extra meetings when orders were pressing, and has made over seventy-five aprons, as well as other garments and fancy articles, and has a nice little sum in bank, the object being to build a Guild room for its own use and the Sunday School.

There is room, and a desire, for more members. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Werner's on Friday, November 14th, at 2 p. m., and new members will be gladly received.

FOR SALE.

Good improved business lot. Pays good interest on price asked. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give an entertainment at Armour Pavilion on the evening of November 22, 1902, in aid of the building fund of the church. A raffle will also be held during the evening. Admission, 25 cents; school children free.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR SALE.

Lot 50x140, with cottage of four rooms, bath, basement, laundry, etc. For price and terms apply to Mrs. H. M. Hawkins.

FOR SALE.

A dwelling house, with chickens and chicken houses, near the packing-house of the Western Meat Company. For price and terms inquire of R. P. Williamson.

NOTICE.

For Sale—Two cottages near the Postoffice. Four large rooms, hall, large pantry and bath each. Hot and cold water, electric bells. Size of lot, 50x140 feet. Will be sold if taken soon for $2300, for the lot and two houses. For terms and particulars call on or address C. L. Benjamin, No. 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., or E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Billiard Terms.

"What are the principal shots in billiards?" asked the fair young damsel of the wise young man. "The kiss, the follow, the bank and the draw," he replied. "How lovely!" she exclaimed. "It is almost like a courtship. First, the lover gets a kiss, then he follows the girl all about and then"—

"And then," interrupts the man who aspires to pessimism—"and then they get married and he goes to the bank and draws, for that is his cue, unless he wises to be frozen." (For the benefit of the unsuspecting reader, adds the Baltimore American, we will state that "cue" and "frozen" also are billiard terms. There are still more than might be worked into the little jeu d'esprit, such as "scratch," "break," "drive," "tip," "table," "run," etc., but lack of space prevents carrying the theme to the bitter end.)

Knives and Tomahawks.

John Chalmers, the missionary friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and every inch a man, once telegraphed to England: "Getting in trim for next season. Ask Jones send one gross tomahawks; one gross butchers' knives. Going east; try make friends between tribes."

London was convulsed over the missionary's peculiar way of promoting friendship with the New Guinea cannibals, says a writer in the Rochester Post-Express. Chalmers had learned that no other two articles were so likely to do this. The knife and the tomahawk were popular for purposes of barter among people who would have had no use for copies of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" or cuts from a fashion magazine. The telegram was incongruous only to the ignorant.

Insurance Against Accident.

The usual odds laid by an accident company are £1,000 to £4 that you do not die from an accident in a year. Supposing that the whole population of the country were insured against accidents in one office, each person paying £4 and being guaranteed £1,000 in case of death by mishap, the premiums would reach the figure of £149,746,868, and the sum to be paid for deaths would amount to £14,908,000, leaving, after the deduction of a few millions for working expenses, the very respectable profit of £130,000,000.—London Tit-Bits.

Told the Truth.

Excited Fisherman (to country hotel keeper)—There isn't a bit of fishing about here! Every brook has a sign warning people off. What do you mean by luring anglers here with the promise of fine fishing?

Hotel Keeper—I didn't say anything about fine fishing. If you read my advertisement carefully, you will see that what I said was, "Fishing unapproachable."

In Brazil parents and guardians before consenting to the marriage of their charges require a medical certificate from the bride or bridegroom certifying that he or she has been vaccinated.

In Norway and Sweden before any couple can be legally married certificates must be produced showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

PERSIAN DOCTOR'S QUACKERY.

While practicing his profession in Persia Dr. C. J. Wills had at least one amusing experience of the credulity of the people, and succeeded in exposing the quackery of a native doctor. S— Khan, a cavalry general, was suffering from an attack of lumbago. Acupuncture gave some relief and his valet inserted an ordinary sewing needle for more than an inch into the seat of the pain each morning. One day the needle, after having been inserted, was lost. It was declared that it was in the sufferer's back, and a native surgeon was summoned to extract it.

I saw the general's back, says Dr. Wills, and promptly told him that the needle was not there, but had probably been lost.

The surgeon came to remove the needle by the mouse method. A live mouse was to be bound on the bare back of the general, and by some occult means the needle would leave his body, and be found in that of the mouse.

The surgeon came, and with much parade examined the back and listened carefully for the needle with an old stethoscope, the wrong end of which he applied to the Khan's august person. He then declared that the needle was deeply seated. I soon saw that I, with my skepticism, was regarded as the imposter, and that it was my confrere who had the confidence of the spectators.

"Bring a mouse," said the Khan, and the servants were hurrying away when the surgeon said:

"May it please your excellency, I have a mouse ready," and he took a small flat tin box from his pocket. He opened the box carefully. In it, securely tied, was a mouse. When taken out the little creature gave a squeak of pain.

That squeak decided me. I saw the thing at a glance. "Do you mean to tell me that you are able to extract the needle from the Khan's back, and make it enter the body of the mouse?" I asked, with feigned astonishment.

"Assuredly," calmly replied the surgeon. "With heaven's and the blessed prophet's help, I shall certainly do so."

"This is indeed a wonderful thing," I said. "But your trick is old. (Here he turned pale.) Observe, my friends. Hey, presto, pass! Khan, the needle has left you and is now in the poor mouse's body."

"What is this the sahib says?" cried the surgeon, closing the box and getting to his feet. "I am insulted. Let me go."

It was all to no purpose. The box was snatched from him. As I supposed, the needle—that is to say, a needle—was already there, slipped slyly in under the loose skin of the little animal's back. One kind of needle had always been used in the acupuncture, and this needle was found to be half an inch too short!

The Khan was furious. "Take him away!" he shouted. "Take him away! I shall attend to his case in the morning."—Youth's Companion.

Home Advantages.

In "Jane Austen, Her Homes and Her Friends," Constance Hill describes Miss Austen's fortunate girlhood. She enjoyed unusual privileges. Her father was so good a scholar that he could himself prepare his sons for the university.

Her mother was a well-educated woman and a thorough lady, although she sat darning the family stockings in a parlor into which the front door opened. She loved all country things, and had a vigorous nature and a contented mind that kept her young and cheerful in spirit until extreme old age. She was an excellent letter-writer. In her was to be found the germ of that ability which flowered in Jane.

The home conversation was rich in shrewd remarks, bright with playfulness and humor and occasional flashes of wit. It was never troubled by disagreements, even in little matters, for it was not the habit of the Austen family to dispute or argue with each other. Bad grammar Jane never heard, nor slang, for there was no slang in her home in those days.

Thus circumstanced, it is no wonder that even her earliest compositions, however trivial their subject may be, are characterized by their pure and simple English. To hear no slang and no bad grammar was indeed an advantage such as no young writer of the present day can command.

Taking No Chances.

That ancient worthy who claimed that the ballads of a country would, in the end, make its history, might also have included the hymns. Our feet march to the measures we set them. A correspondent of the London Telegraph tells how Lord Kitchener interpreted the power of music.

It was on a day when the peace settlement with the Boers was momentarily expected that a worthy dean planned to anticipate matters, and perhaps give the powers a little nudge. He telegraphed Kitchener from the Orange River Colony:

"As I am acting as chaplain, and conducting divine service in many camps to-morrow, may I ask if the hymn, 'Peace, Perfect Peace,' would not be appropriate to be given out?"

Lord Kitchener wired this reply: "Please yourself. I think 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' quite as good."

Good Steam Coal in Alaska.

Two coal mines are now in successful operation in Alaska. They produce good steam coal.

Many a bachelor has made a number of women happy by not marrying them.

VIRCHOW AND HIS WAYS.

Herr Professor Was Blunt, but He Once Met His Match.

The late Professor Virchow was, in his own country at least, almost as famous for his excessive bluntness of speech as for his very remarkable mental attainments, says the Philadelphia Press. Often he spoke so unfeelingly to the students who sat under him in the lecture rooms that they have been known to leave his classes and not return. According to Berlin traditions, one of the professor's favorite replies to a wrong answer to one of his questions was:

"Certainly not. Any cook would know better than that."

On the other hand, he seemed to appreciate the spirit in some of his students which prompted them to answer him back in very much his own tone. Once when he was presiding in a very old and faded suit of clothes he turned suddenly upon a seemingly bashful man sitting near him and asked:

"Do your eyes tell you the truth? What color is this coat of mine?"

Without an instant's hesitation the young man rose and said: "I presume it was once black. Now it is any color except white."

That student was passed.

Soil Is a Living Organism.

Formerly the soil was regarded as mineral matter, simply decayed rock mixed with dead organic matter, says an exchange. Now we know that the soil is a living organism whose life is as important as that of the animal or the plant itself. If the soil be killed, it is absolutely sterile. In other words, if the life of organisms which make soil fertile are destroyed the soil is incapable of producing a crop. Plants, as a rule, eat only mineral food, such as phosphoric acid, potash and nitric acid, but animals usually eat only organic foods, such as fats, sugars and protein matter.

An Indian Superstition.

Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was a most beautiful one. When a young maiden died, they imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then, loading it with caresses and messages, they loosed its bonds over her grave in the belief that it would not fold its wing nor close its eye until it had flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost one.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand, but at lower prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand, with some products lower.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8½@9c; 2d quality, 8@8¼c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7@7¼c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½c; thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 140 to 250 lbs, 6¼@6½c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 6¼@6½c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½@5; hogs weighing under 140 lbs, 6@6¼c.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3¾@4c; Ewes, 3¼@3½c. Spring Lambs, 4¼@4¾.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs, 4¼@4½c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7@7¼c; second quality, 6½@6¾c; first quality cows and heifers, 6@6½c; second quality, 5½@6c; third quality, 4½@5c.

VEAL—Large, 6½@7½c; medium, 8@8½c; small, good, 8@9c; common, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 7½@8c; light, 8@8½c; Heavy Ewes, 7@7½c; Light Ewes, 7½@8c; Spring Lambs, 9@9½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14¼@15½c; picnic hams, 10½@10¾c; Atlanta ham, 12c; New York, shoulder, 11c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 21c; light S. C. bacon, 20c; med. bacon, clear, 14½c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 15c; clear, light bacon, 17c; clear ex. light bacon, 17½c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $10.50; do, hf-bbl, $5.50; Family Beef, bbl, $10.50; hf-bbl, $5.50; Extra Mess, bbl, $10.50; do, hf-bbl, $5.50.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 14½c; do, light, 14½c; do, Bellies, 14½@14¾c; Extra Clear, bbls., $30.00; hf-bbls., $15.25, Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., $4.50; do, kits, $1.15.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	8¼	8½	8½	8⅝	9	9⅛
Cal. pure	13	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13¾	13⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ¼c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.35; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s $2.35; 1s, $1.35.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

San Mateo County

Building and Loan

Association.

Assets, - - - $175,000.00.

Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

"Crusader"

UP-TO-DATE

$3.50 Shoe

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BREWERIES

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A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

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Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.
South San Francisco, Cal.

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First-Class Family Resort

SITUATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE ON FAMOUS SAN BRUNO ROAD.

Only the Choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars Served.

Table First Class.

Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.

JOS. McNAMARA, Prop.

BADEN SHOE STORE

First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEANS

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN

Something absolutely new and with which we have experimented for years.

One Bean makes one glass Artificial Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon); six Beans to the pint. Just the thing for travelers, and convenient for picnics, excursions, etc.

Contains all the virtue of the best whiskies without the deleterious effect. Made from the pure vegetable matter, and guaranteed to contain no poisonous or narcotic drugs of any description.

If a beverage is not desired, a Bean may be taken in the mouth without water, and the most exhilarating effect will be experienced.

BOX OF 12 BEANS 50C.

The Beans retail at 10c each, and can be procured from any druggist, fancy grocer, or first-class bar. For sale on dining cars.

One box sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cts.

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN

Ginseng Distilling Co.

DISTILLERS OF
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES

ST. LOUIS, - - - MO.

Topics of the Times

Some men are more anxious to be heard than to be respected.

Sometimes the course of true love fails to run smooth because it ends in marriage.

A man may succeed in becoming a hero to his valet, but to his mother-in-law, never.

Few people under the age of forty are satisfied with the names their parents gave them.

Every man has a gift of some kind, but the trouble with most gifts is that they have no market value.

Pity the weakness of the man who makes a fool of himself just for the sake of being called a "good fellow."

The egg dealers, it is said, are getting together, which probably means that eggs and the people will be farther apart.

When a man succeeds in making his stack of dollars so high that he can't see over it he is likely to be short-sighted.

Emperor William says electric cars are enemies to humanity. He should mobilize a few at critical points on his frontier.

It is reported that the Cubans are finding it difficult to obtain work. What happiness the average Cuban must be enjoying.

A man who can sit and fish for six hours at a stretch without a bite would get all out of patience if he had to mind the baby ten minutes.

A New York man has a scarf pin with a small piece of coal set as a diamond. This ostentatious display of wealth ought to be frowned upon.

In certain parts of the country small farms are now offered in exchange for moderate quantities of hard coal. A Yankee "swap" between agriculture and anthracite!

Peary says he could discover the north pole if he had $200,000. But if he had $200,000 why should he ever want to do anything as disagreeable as discovering the pole?

A western minister leaves his church because, he says, another church offers more salary. That is his sole reason. The exceeding frankness of the preacher almost disarms criticism.

The Argentine Republic seems to be afraid that Uncle Sam is going to annex it. Why will those South American countries keep on borrowing trouble when they have so much of it regularly on tap?

Swearing over a telephone line is an unseemly proceeding, as the telephone officials truly point out. It may be suggested, however, that if the service were entirely satisfactory there would be nothing to swear about.

After reading the various interviews and treatises on the care and management of automobiles, one can readily see that the automobilist has no time to experience ennui. Indeed, one wonders when he finds time to sleep.

Opinion will be divided, although it ought not to be, concerning the wisdom of the young woman who gave up her position in the government printing office in Washington rather than change the style of dressing her hair. She liked it "fluffy," but the foreman of the press-room where she was employed insisted that it be brushed smooth, as the fluffiness interfered with the proper feeding of the press, and led to the spoiling of paper. Girls may find the incident suggestive.

It may not be true that good health and good morals, clean living and clean thinking and acting go always hand in hand. Indeed, it is quite true they do not. But the converse of the proposition is almost invariably true. There can be no product of good citizenship from a slum. If the men it evolves are negatively honest they are so hopelessly weak and ignorant as to become the easy prey and the dangerous tools of every designing demagogue who comes their way.

It is said that Americans are becoming, like the French, a childless race. The Journal of the American Medical Association says the number of American births has steadily declined since 1880 and is now near the statistical level of France. Among the laboring classes 21.2 per cent of American born are childless and among the so-called higher classes 23.6 per cent. Meantime among the foreign-born married women in America the portion that is childless is only 11.02 per cent. Small families are the rule among Americans. If, however, the dictum of a recent magazine writer is correct, the important fact, so far as the progress of the race is concerned, is not the number of births but the quality of the births. This writer on "The New Republicanism" in the Cosmopolitan, seeks to find a basis upon which we can account for the reason of existence and the purpose of living. He reduces the whole matter to this: "To get better births and to get better results from the births we get." That is what we are here for, in his view. That view certainly simplifies the problem. The only way by which the race can be improved is by producing better specimens of the race. We are conservators of life for a time. It is our duty to pass it on perfected, to see that our children are stronger, purer, nobler than we are. This new way of looking at things is not disturbed by statistics concerning the birth rate. Not how many births, but how good. This new philosophy is worth your attention.

The report of the Census Bureau, which declares that since 1810 the median of American longevity has increased 7.4 years, points to many vital conclusions. Among these, it proves that with the introduction and enormous patronage of the railroads, steamboats, electric cars, and all other means of rapid transit, we have reached and safely passed that stage in mechanical development when the attendant loss of human life is at the maximum. It also speaks eloquently of the progress in the science of medicine and surgery, the improvement and increase in the number of hospitals and public places of refuge. It shows the triumph of law and order, the approximate perfection of our police system and the growth of all those safeguards with which society surrounds itself. But above these things, it gives the lie to the blatant alarmist who all these years has harrowed us with his cry that the ceaseless commercial activity of the day, the rush for fortune and fame, are burning the candle of longevity at both ends. We have been ponderously warned that the American race was so rapidly consuming its vital energy that each of us would soon be, at the age of 50, a tottering wreck, mentally and physically incapable. But the triumph over the world in commercial, scientific, and economical progress, we are now told on indisputable authority, has not been achieved at such a sacrifice. It seems that the harder we work, the lustier we wax and the longer we live. Anteus-like, we rise after each fall with added vigor and accumulated aggression. This may be disquieting news to our European competitors, but it is certainly reassuring to us and gratifying to guardians of the human vessel.

In controlling the rivers of the country the government employs two opposite processes; if the volume of water is large and the stream sluggish, so that the river tends to overflow its banks, levees are constructed to confine the water in the channel. But if the water-mass is small and the slope rapid, systems of dams and locks are built to hold the water back and raise the level, so that the river may be navigated. The result is termed "slack-water navigation." A stream so treated is often described as a "canalized river," because the dams represent a series of steps but for which the water would all run out in the dry season. When the water is high the locks are thrown open, the boatmen preferring to use the natural stream. But for slack-watering in the Ohio and Monongahela, Pittsburg would be a dry-land city in the summer months. On account of its enormous coal traffic this would be especially calamitous. Accordingly the river system has been improved and will be improved still further. New locks are now in course of construction below Pittsburg, and in the Allegheny and Monongahela. Among other rivers which are so treated may be named the Warrior and Black Warrior, the Kanawha and the Kentucky. The Mississippi is slackened in its pace at Keokuk, Iowa, and the construction of a waterway between two fresh-water lakes and Puget Sound has been begun near Seattle. It is perhaps easier to put the brakes on a river that tends at seasons to run out too fast than to hurry along to the sea one that would otherwise devastate the country with its overflow. More than thirty million dollars have been expended on levees in the lower Mississippi, and much more remains to be done. Other remedies like reservoirs and artificial outlets have proved either inadequate or impracticable. Although about the same quantity of rainwater falls now as in the past, its flow in the rivers is much more irregular, in consequence of the tilling of the soil and the cutting away of the forests. Modern engineering improvements in a sense restore nature, and for purposes of navigation go much further, providing a better waterway than the primeval forests ever shaded.

New Names for Warships.

While other countries in Europe are confining themselves mostly to conventional names for their ships of war, such as those of sovereigns, battles, naval and military heroes, rivers and cities, the French have struck out in a new line. The new battleships building and about to be laid down in accordance with the restored program of 1900 are to receive names suggestive of the principles of the revolution. Two, the battleships Republique and Patrie, are now in hand; and four others of the largest class, to be named Democratie, Liberte, Justice and Verite, are about to be commenced. Besides these, a number of powerful cruisers, some of which are already launched, are to be added to the French navy. They are called after illustrious statesmen and literary men, the latter a most unusual thing. They are the Leon Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Victor Hugo, Jules Michelet, and Ernest Renan.—New York Sun.

The Largest of Apples.

British Columbia grew the world's record apple last year. It was sixteen inches in circumference and weighed one pound and three ounces.

Repeating Now.

"What was she married in?"

"Haste."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Papers by the People

LEADING SINS OF SOCIETY.

By Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, of New York.

DR. HUNTINGTON.

What are these stories we hear about the spread of an uncontrollable passion for gambling? Is it possible that there are leaders of society in all the chief cities of the country who lend their countenance to forms of amusements that are against the very law of the land? What avails crusades in our leading cities against pool rooms and policy shops, if behind doors which no detective ventures to pass such things as these go on? In our modern society there is need of the spirit of discipline. If not, what is to become of society?

With Sunday lapsing into a mere tradition; with the day which a New England mystic; not over friendly to Christianity, made bold to call the "backbone of our civilization" turned by common consent from a holy day to a holiday; with marriage, the corner stone of the family life—which in its turn is the corner stone of the state—with holy wedlock generating into a mere fast and loose contract and with love of pleasure so omnipresent and omnipotent as to have obliterated the very landmarks of decency, who shall say that the call for a revival of the spirit of discipline is ill-timed? You may start at my speaking of the social life of our great cities as calling for renewal. But it is so.

THIS A DAY OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

By G. W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan's Right Bower.

G. W. PERKINS.

I am interested in Young America, and I like to see our boys push ahead and come to the front. These are days full of opportunities. All that a young man who has brains and health need to do is to take advantage of the chances offered. Nor are the opportunities limited to any one line or occupation. They are found in every direction. It is more and more true, however, that a boy must fit himself for some specialty. Therefore, he must find out as soon as he can what he is specially adapted for and pitch into it.

Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy—stay up late at night and lie abed too long in the morning. They never can get ahead in that way. Times and conditions may change, but the old rule remains that there is no success without everlastingly keeping at it.

SHORTCOMINGS OF MEDICINE.

By W. S. Christopher, M. D., University of Illinois.

The medical man of to-day combats the same diseases, which his professional forefathers faced a century ago, but he enters the contest better armed, and so has more successes and fewer defeats. But the medical man a century hence will still face the same diseases that are fought to-day, and his armamentarium will be still better. Hence there must be loopholes in the medical knowledge of to-day. There certainly are many and serious ones which earnest effort is striving to close. What are they? A mere attempt at enumeration would occupy more space than is placed at my disposal.

First come the great problems of heredity. Many obscure nervous diseases, of which Friedrich's ataxia is a type, show by their recurrence in several generations of the same family that they are hereditary, but why they are hereditary is utterly unknown. To what extent tuberculosis is subject to hereditary influences is still in dispute. Equally with his endowment of life by heredity each one bears from the same source a tendency to a certain mode of death. Some things of this nature are known, but not enough. Even a satisfactory classification of the tendencies themselves is not at hand.

Next to heredity the problems of nutrition are to be noted, and these are not comprised entirely in foods and their digestion. What becomes of the food after its digestion and absorption? The liver takes care of some of it, but what it does in this direction physiologists have not yet been able to determine as fully as could be desired. Then certain so-called ductless glands act upon the blood in a way to influence nutrition. Nutritional abnormalities result in numerous forms of self-poisoning, both acute and chronic, of whose nature we need much fuller knowledge. When will the last word be said on diabetes, which is one of these self-poisonings?

Infections show in many ways the incompleteness of our knowledge. The specific germs are known for tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, diphtheria, and some other infections. But the specific organisms are not known which produce smallpox, chicken pox, measles or scarlet fever. It is not yet known why the great remedy for diphtheria, antitoxin, fails so often to prevent one of the great dangers of the disease, post-diphtheritic paralysis. This barely touches upon the many medical problems crying for solution, and whose solution would not only amplify the conception of disease but would aid diagnosis and enrich therapy.

The case of President McKinley exemplifies one of the limitations of diagnosis. There is no means now known by which the unique complication of gangrene in that case could have been determined during life. The medical profession carries the torch of medical light, but the community bears the burdens of the shortcomings.

DIVORCE DOESN'T LOWER THE MORAL STANDARD.

By Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

MRS. STANTON.

The frequent demands for divorce simply mean that we have not yet reached the ideal marriage state. Divorce is a challenge to our present system. Evolution has been the law of life. The relation of the sexes has passed through many phases and is likely to pass through many more.

I would recommend every rational man and woman thinking and writing on the subject of divorce to run through their life experience, summon up all the divorced people they know, gauge their moral status and, if possible, the influence of their lives as writers, speakers, artists and philanthropists and see if they do not compare favorably with the best men and women of their acquaintance. In my own circle of friends I can recall at most two dozen—all as gifted, moral and refined men and women as I ever knew. But few of the women married again, and those who did have been exceptionally happy in their new relations.

The rapidly increasing number of divorces so far from showing a lower state of morals proves exactly the reverse. Woman is in a transition period from slavery to freedom, and she will not accept the conditions in married life that she has heretofore meekly endured.

When the mother, with her steadfast love of home and children, demands release, we may rest assured her reasons for sundering the tie are sufficient to herself and should be to society at large.

NEED OF WOMEN JURORS.

By Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington.

WU TING FANG.

I want to enter a strong plea for the admittance of women on the juries of the various law courts of the country. The disadvantage of the present system was brought home only recently, when a woman was placed on trial charged with murder. This woman was, I believe from the evidence produced at the trial, guilty of the crime which was brought against her. Nevertheless because she had the advantage of eminent counsel and because she was young and beautiful she was allowed to go "scot free." A woman told me that she would have rendered an entirely different verdict.

I think that when a woman is placed on trial if not the judge at least the jury should be wholly composed of women. Let each sex try and convict the members of its own sex. I would like to warn women who enter a profession against the evil of becoming unsexed. Retain your charms, retain your gentleness and remember that, although you have a profession, you are still a woman.

AN AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER.

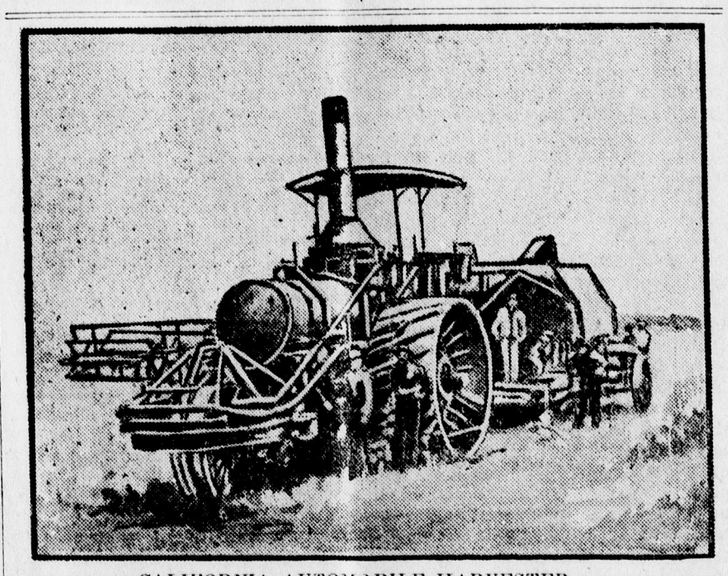
A California Machine that Cuts and Threshes 100 Acres a Day.

Among the products of California, says the American Monthly, is a combined automobile harvester and thresher, which has been at work on the Pacific slope, doing its part toward garnering the great crops of 1902.

This harvester includes and is propelled by an automobile having a 30-horse power engine. The reaper cuts a swath 36 feet wide; the barley heads are caught on a moving belt 48 inches wide, and carried to the threshing department of the machine. A half minute after the boss sings "all right," and the juggernaut begins to move, grain comes pouring into the thresher's bin, not only shelled but carefully cleaned. The grain is transferred immediately to sacks, which are sewed and removed from the machine as soon as 12 are filled.

This mighty product of American machine making is 66 feet long, weighs over 100 tons, and cuts and threshes under favorable conditions as much as 100 acres a day. Four horses are in constant use supplying it with fued oil and boiler water. It defies hills of any reasonable grade, and travels at an average rate of three and a half miles an hour. The great wheels prominent in our picture have tires four feet wide, with ridges one and a half inches high.

These harvesters are made near Oakland, in California. Men that farm on a large scale came from neighboring States, and from as far east as Kansas to see the machine work. Three giants of the same type were made in California and sent to Russia for use on the great grain fields of the steppes, but the train carrying them was seized by the Boers and sidetracked for two years.



CALIFORNIA AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER.

Wanted Another Wife.

A traveler in Persia tells the following: "My hunthi walks into the veranda. He is an aged man, wrapped in a long black cloak and wearing a green turban, denoting him a seyd, or a descendant of the prophet. He is very polished to-day; his beard is dyed the brightest orange with henna and he tells a string of beads while he waits. We plunge into stories of the Caliphat and dictation written from left to right with a reed pen and presently the reason of his smartness is told. He has a favor to ask. Would it please me to advance him three months' pay in order to buy a wife? He is old and he is poor, yet he has fallen a victim to the moon face and stag eyes of a damsel of 14, but her dowry is large. 'Why do you not support your old wife?' I inquired sternly. 'She is crippled and nearly blind; you do not give her sufficient sustenance and I send many things to her.' 'She is too old,' he replies, with a shrug. 'She is ugly as an afreet; added thereto she has no money nor children and of what good is an old woman unless she is rich?'"

Medicine in Bombay.

A Swedish consul at Bombay says that "because of their fear of sanitary inspection and modern methods of preventing and curing disease the natives of India in vast numbers are the victims of plague. In consequence of the hatred and fear of hospitals and medical men the population of Bombay has decreased 40,000 in the last ten years, while the increase in the whole of India in the same time was about 15 per cent. Bombay now has 760,000 people. The hospital and general medical service in India are of the best and do much good in the affected districts in spite of the prejudice which prevails against such things. The plague is generally fatal without the most skillful medical attention. The natives in their ignorance seek only to be left to die in peace. The ancient traditions of the country are extremely difficult, almost impossible, to eradicate."

A Wonderful Ray of Light.

Albert Nodon reports to the French Academy of Science his discovery of a hitherto unknown form of radiation analogous to the X-rays and the rays from the metal radium, but differing from them in striking particulars. When rays of light fall on a thin metal plate the newly discovered invisible rays are found to emanate from the back of the plate, as if the plate sifted out part of the rays and let others through.

Charging Women Less than Men.

At the old-fashioned inns and restaurants in Sweden it is customary to charge less for women than for men on the theory that they do not eat so much. At some hotels in Sweden a man and a wife are charged as one and one-half persons if they occupy the same room. A husband and wife may travel as one and one-half persons by railway, and also by the post routes, furnishing their own carriage.

Kites and Partridges.

Kites have been used with great success as a means to stop partridge rising and flying from cover where it is wished to keep them for shooting. The birds will not rise when kites are flying above them, fearing, doubtless, attack.

Busted.

Towne—Bankrupt, is he? Why, I thought he had a fixed income of $10,000 a year.

Browne—So he had, but his wife fixed that in three months after their marriage.—Philadelphia Press.

Many a man breaks his bills downtown, then growls because his wife wants a little of the small change.

When justice and love go hand in hand it's a case of the blind leading the blind.

Labor Notes

About 1,000 diamond workers in Amsterdam, Holland, are out of work.

In wages alone $100,000,000 is annually expended by the United States Steel corporation, better known as the steel trust.

Mexican labor is so scarce as to necessitate sending for negroes from Jamaica. The latter are guaranteed employment for a year.

The laws of Kansas provide that the labor unions of the State shall organize a State society and select the Labor Commissioner, thus giving the unions the privilege of saying who shall represent them in so important a position.

Georgia fruit growers are claiming that the peach crop of their State yields more money to the producers than does the cotton crop. The area devoted to fruit is now large and these assertions are likely to cause it to be increased.

There is one metal whose production is always short of the demand. This is platinum. Nearly all of it comes from Russia and the annual world production is about 165,000 ounces. South America produces about 10,000 ounces and the United States, from mines in Shasta County, California, about 1,400 ounces. It is worth $21 an ounce.

Forty invalid employes of the Wabash railroad were recently sent from the company's hospital at Peru, Ind., to San Francisco, accompanied by three trained nurses. It is said to be the purpose of the road, in case these employes are benefited by the trip to California, to send invalid employes to the coast every year in the future. The railroad company pays all expenses of the trip.

Hood's "Song of the Shirt" might well be revived for the benefit of 5,354 children under 16 years of age, who, according to the last census returns, are employed in making such articles of wear for men in the United States. More than 3,000 of these are employed in factories. There are 1,145 employed in making women's skirts and similar garments. Nearly 8,000 are in the stocking factories, and over 9,000 in the miscellaneous employments connected with the production of ready-made attire.

United States Consul Miller at Newchwang, China, writing of opportunities to sell American agricultural machinery to the natives, tells this story: "For an immediate market it is necessary to overcome the natural conservatism of the Chinese. About twenty years ago an Englishman brought two plows here. He tried to sell them and could not; he endeavored to give them away, but no one would take them; then he made an effort to get some one to experiment with them, but he could not even get a man to hitch a team to one."

In England during the year 1900 there were 648 strikes, 188,538 strikers, 3,152,864 days' work lost in consequence. In France the figures were: 902 strikers, 22,714 strikers, 3,760,577 days' work lost. In Italy there were 259 strikes, 43,194 strikers, 231,590 days' work lost, or more than 7,000,000 days' work lost in the three countries in a single year. In England 30 per cent of the strikes were successful, 25 were unsuccessful; in France 22 per cent successful, 27 per cent were unsuccessful; in Italy 34 per cent were successful, 30 per cent unsuccessful. The strikes not here accounted for were compromised in one way or another.

When They Find Him Out.

The venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama is one of the most genial and popular as well as one of the most influential members of the body to which he belongs. To an acquaintance who was congratulating him upon the completeness with which he had suppressed in debate a bumptious new Senator, says the New York Times, the Nestor of the Senate explained:

"Well, suh, it's like this: When a new Senatah assuahs the Senate of the United States that he knows mo' about the pending question than all the rest of them put togethah, they believe him. When he repeats that assu'ance next day about an entiahly different question theih acquiescence is tinged with incredulity. When, on the thuhd day he renews it about a thuhd question, their suspicions ah aroused. And when, on the fo'th day he says the same thing about a fo'th question, unrelated to any of the othahs, they know he is a liah."

Easy Solution.

The English press reports a story which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman told in a recent speech on the corn tax.

A man once complained to three friends, an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman, that his servant broke a great deal of china.

The matter-of-fact Englishman gave the short bit of practical advice, "Dismiss him."

"Take it out of his wages," suggested the thrifty Scot.

The objection to that was that the wages were less than the amount of the damage.

The Irishman came to the rescue. "Then raise his wages," said he.

Tragic Deaths of Emperors.

Of ninety-three emperors who governed the whole or a large part of the Roman empire, sixty-two were murdered or died under suspicious circumstances.

Rheumatism

The liniment bottle and flannel strip are familiar objects in nearly every household. They are the weapons that have been used for generations to fight old Rheumatism, and are about as effective in the battle with this giant disease as the blunderbuss of our forefathers would be in modern warfare.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid, sour condition of the blood. It is filled with acrid, irritating matter that settles in the joints, muscles and nerves, and liniments and oils nor nothing else applied externally can dislodge these gritty, corroding particles. They were deposited there by the blood and can be reached only through the blood. Rubbing with liniments sometimes relieve temporarily the aches and pains, but these are only symptoms which are liable to return with every change of the weather; the real disease lies deeper, the blood and system are infected. Rheumatism cannot be radically and permanently cured until the blood has been purified, and no remedy does this so thoroughly and promptly as S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and sends a stream of rich, strong blood to the affected parts, which dissolves and washes out all foreign materials, and the sufferer obtains happy relief from the torturing pains.

SSS

S. S. S. contains no potash or other mineral, but is a perfect vegetable blood purifier and most exhilarating tonic. Our physicians will advise, without charge, all who write about their case, and we will send free our special book on Rheumatism and its treatment. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

To unite a wrangling family take sides with one faction.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

A dishonest dollar feels heavy where it has a conscience to rest on.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Keep crumbs in your cupboard if you wish it to attract.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures chilblains, sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

You will never regret forming the book worm habit.

Another great honor has been conferred upon the A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco. It was only a few months ago that the Belgian Government had asked A. Van der Naillen, Jr., to secure four mining engineers for South Africa. The second great honor conferred upon this gentleman was when he was appointed on the 25th of last month by Mayor Schmitz a Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco.

Time is the most precious thing in life and yet how some people waste it.

Don't Let Constipation Kill You!

It will do it, openly or in disguise. Constipation has many long scientific aliases, but Cascarets Candy Cathartic will save you. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Honesty may not be the cheapest, but it is the best.

The famous Gilt Edge Whiskey is for sale by all first-class dealers in your community and is especially recommended to those that have not tried it. Call for it the next time you want a good whiskey. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

Many homes are about as cheerful as an undertaker's establishment on a rainy day.

A salad is very much like a woman. A great deal depends upon the dressing.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Heredity is a comforting thing on which to blame our faults.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Remember when you buy Miller's Milwaukee Beer you get the best. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, agents.

There are lots of toll gates on the road to success.

ONE DOLLAR EARNS $3 WITHIN ONE YEAR

In the advanced price and dividends of our 1,500,000 shares of treasury stock, par value $1 each, all is treasury stock—no promoter's stock. No dividends apportioned—to unsold stock. Own our factory and machinery. Present subscription price 25 cents per share until remaining allotment of 500,000 shares are sold, after which the remaining stock is to be advanced to par. Refer to Mercantile Agencies. An extraordinary, safe and remunerative mercantile manufacturing investment. Address for Explanatory Prospectus, copy of charter and by-laws, The California Pure Food Manufacturing Company, 731 San Fernando st., Los Angeles, Cal.

The men who are honest themselves must live in perpetual fear of being found out.

After the Quarrel.

He (to himself)—There! All on account of my beastly temper, I suppose I've gone and said too much.

She (to herself)—Oh, dear! If I hadn't lost my temper, I might have said ever so much more.—Brooklyn Life.

The English Style.

Frank was learning to ride a horse, and one day somebody asked him if it bounced him very hard when the horse was trotting.

"Oh, no," he answered. "I don't bounce very hard. I stay up nearly all the time."—Little Chronicle.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Score.

Twenty is called a score because it represents the whole man, ten fingers and ten toes. Etymologically it means a cut or mark. In very early times, when men could not count beyond twenty, or "one man," it was usual to cut a notch in a stick and begin again, and so it went on, one man, two men, and so on. This is why sheep are still counted by the score. Now, a tally (French taille, cut or nicked) means an account kept by means of a notched stick, and until the end of the eighteenth century such sticks were given as exchequer receipts, accompanied by a written document. This was also the usual way of keeping accounts in the inns of the middle ages. The number of drinks or meals a customer had were scored against him on what was called a tally stick, and when it reached twenty, or a "whole man," he was expected to pay. In some English country inns scores are still kept on a slate, four chalk marks and one across—five—and four of these make twenty, or a score.

Not Broke.

Harduppe—I say, old fellow, lend me a hundred, will you?

Riggs—A hundred what?

Harduppe—A hundred dollars. I—

Riggs—Oh, stop your joking.

Harduppe (earnestly)—Joking? I was never more serious in my life. I'm broke.

Riggs—My dear man, you're not broke. You're cracked!

$1000 GUARANTEES BISHOPS JAMS

Bishop's Jellies, Jams and Preserves have that fine fruity home-made flavor that you cannot get in ordinary goods sold in stores. Try Bishop's once and never again will you go to the expense and bother of putting up fruit. Ask your grocer for "Bishop's."

BISHOP & COMPANY

Manufacturers of the largest variety of food products made by any one concern in the United States

425-427 Battery St., San Francisco

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Where a bank in Texas held two notes of a depositor, secured by personal indorsement, and such depositor became insolvent prior to service on the bank of a garnishment in a suit against him, which service was before maturity of the notes, the bank was entitled to set off such notes against the deposit. 61 S. W. Rep. 559.

Where an action was brought to test the validity of a new by-law of an assessment insurance company imposing a lien on its policies to pay death losses and to create a reserve fund, and such amendment will not affect the amount of plaintiff's assessments immediately, nor until after his policies have become payable by his death, the company will not be enjoined, on his failure to pay his assessments, from declaring his policies void for nonpayment. 69 N. Y. Supp. 618.

Plaintiff had been employed for four years in defendant's boiler-room, and had seen the construction of the boilers and of a bridge suspended in front of them. He used the bridge sometimes once a day, and from the floor could see the entire platform to the bridge and the space where the platform ended. Held, that plaintiff assumed the risk and could not recover for injuries caused by his falling through the space while making his way from the boilers, where he had gone to shut off escaping steam caused by an explosion. 69 N. Y. Supp. 570.

A will bequeathed property to an incorporated Masonic lodge, and its successors forever, in trust, the income to be applied annually "for the relief of needy members of such lodge, or preferably for the general purposes of the lodge, including now and then, if desired, an appropriation for proper forms of entertainment for the members." Held, that though the first object was a charitable one, for which a charitable trust would be valid, the second object, for which the testator expresses his preference, was not charitable, and hence the bequest was void. 48 At. Rep. (R. I.) 671.

An attorney employed to prosecute a suit against a street railway for a street accident employed one P. to find witnesses. Two girls, 15 to 17 years old, testified that the attorney came to them in company with P., and induced them to swear for plaintiff, though they stated to him that they knew nothing of the case. Their testimony was corroborated by P. and the mother of one girl; and another witness testified that the attorney attempted to get him to swear to having seen the accident, although he had told him that he had not seen it. Held, sufficient evidence of subordination of perjury to authorize the disbarment of the attorney. 69 N. Y. Supp. 524.

Aspired to Higher Honors.

Rear Admiral J. A. Howell of the United States navy, popularly known as the "father of the modern torpedo," because of his invention of that engine of war, is credited by the Toronto Saturday Night with knowing why he married, a piece of knowledge which some unmarried persons seem to regard as uncommon.

It was generally believed that he was wedded to the science of warfare, and it was a surprise to the entire navy when a married a charming woman.

A number of years after his marriage a fellow officer visited Admiral Howell, and saw the children of the distinguished sailor playing about the house.

"It's like a dream, old man!" said the visitor. "We never thought of your getting married. How did you happen to think about it?"

"Oh," replied Admiral Howell, glancing affectionately at his children at play, "I got tired of being referred to merely as the 'father of the modern torpedo.'"

How Rochefort Hurled Ridicule.

Rochefort, even more than Hugo, was the natural butt of those caricaturists devoted to the destinies of Louis Napoleon. But none of the cartoons directed against him could hit deeper or leave a more lasting sting than his own sallies in the columns of the Lanterne. His favorite method of attack was one which either made prosecution impossible or else made the prosecutor ridiculous. In the Lanterne one found apparently innocent squibs which ran something like this: "The Emperor sat yesterday for his portrait, which is being painted by M. ——. M. —— has won wide distinction as a painter of animals, and it is expected that the Emperor's portrait will prove a great success."—The Bookman.

An Irresistible Bait.

A Chicago merchant who knows his business and human nature established a miniature park and playground on the third floor, where children may be left by their mothers to play on the grass, dig holes in the sand, and sail boats on the pond. Toys are lent free of charge, and that is where the profit comes in, for when the mother comes for her offspring there is always a difficulty in effecting a parting with the toy, and as the toy department is quite handy the American child and the American shopkeeper are together too much for the American mother.

No Row About Row.

"Let me row," said the pretty girl.

"But I would rather row," said he.

"Well, don't let's have a row."

"To avoid a row suppose we row together. Then we can both row and have no row."—New York Times.

Brilliant Beetles in the Indies.

Beetles in the East and West Indies are so brilliant in coloring that they are beautiful as gems.

Every dog has his day—and wise is the dog that knows when he's having it.

How Rockets Are Made.

Skyrockets are made for two purposes, for signaling and for decorations or celebrations. For signals the charge consists of 12 parts of niter, 2 of sulphur and 3 of charcoal. The decorative rocket is the one we see used on the Fourth of July. It is composed of 122 parts of finely pulverized powder, 80 of niter, 40 of sulphur and 40 of cast iron filings.

The main part of the rocket is a case, made by rolling stout paper, covered on one side with paste, around a wooden form, at the same time applying considerable pressure. The end is then "choked" or brought tightly together with twine.

The paper case thus made is placed in a copper mold, so that a conical copper spindle will pass up through the choke, and the composition is then poured in and packed by blows of a mallet on a copper packing tool made to fit over the spindle. The top of the case is then closed with a layer of moist plaster of paris one inch in thickness, perforated with a small hole for the passage of the flame to the upper part or "pot." The pot is formed of another paper cylinder slipped over and pasted to the top of the case and surmounted by a paper cone filled with tow.

His Name Obliterated.

In some country districts in Ireland it is not unusual to see the owners' names simply chalked on carts and other vehicles, in order to comply with legal regulations. Unfortunately, this custom lends itself to the playing of pranks on the part of "bhoys" maliciously inclined, who sometimes rub off the lettering and thereby gets the cart owner into trouble with the police. A case of this kind having occurred, a constabulary sergeant accosted a countryman whose name had been thus wiped out unknown to him: "Is this cart yours, my good man?" "Af coorse it is," was the reply; "do you see anything the matter wid it?" "I obsarve," said the pompous policeman, "that your name is o-blitherated." "Then ye'r wrong," quoth the countryman, who had never come across the long dictionary word before, "for me name's O'Reilly, an' I don't care who knows it!"—Liverpool Post.

Peeling a Pearl.

The lapidary was skinning a pearl, according to the Philadelphia Record. He had on gloves of a very delicate sort of kid and the glasses that he wore had lenses of such great magnifying power that his eyes through them looked as big as saucers. "I wear gloves," he said, "because the hands perspire freely in this work, and perspiration has often been known to discolor pearls. This stone was injured by the accidental dropping on it of some acid. The disaster discolored it, you see. With this very delicate little tool I am removing the outer skin, and if I find that the acid has filtered through and discolored the inner skin also I may remove that as well. A pearl, you see, is composed of concentric layers or skins, and you can, if you are a clever workman, peel it down and down until it disappears."

Humor of Boys and Girls.

From twelve on an increasing percentage of the children relinquish the idea that self is necessary in the joke and give more impersonal accounts. Girls more frequently than boys quote the humor of the refined adult and in person' experiences often describe occasions of their own timidity. This is probably due to the different home training a girl receives. She is continually drilled "to be a lady," which in most cases means to drop her natural instincts and to imitate the adults of her environment. About twelve she loses the fearlessness she has hitherto shared with her brothers and becomes good prey for their "scaring" schemes. This seems to develop the boys' teasing abilities, for, while before almost all their tricks were on their own sex, now the acme of their fun as recorded is to frighten some girl or to make her look ridiculous. A boy of twelve illustrates this tendency and by his mixed clauses gives further material for smiles. "The best joke I saw played was putting a bunch of firecrackers by a lady that were not lit, and they scared her."—Century.

Her Engagement Ring.

Kitty—Constance is wearing a diamond ring on her engagement finger. I'll bet she's only trying to fool folks.

Maude—Oh, it's an engagement all right; she told me about it. The engagement is with her dentist, you know, and she put the ring on for fear she might forget.—Boston Transcript.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

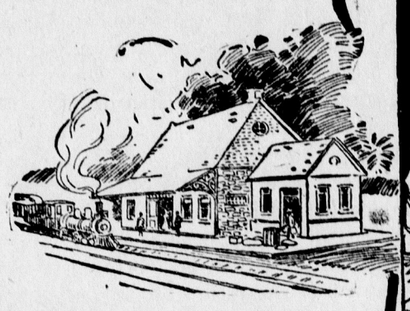
How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A PRETTY POSTMISTRESS NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH.

Was Given Up to Die—Eight Doctors Failed—Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.



THOUSANDS of women suffer from systemic catarrh. This is sure to produce such symptoms as cold feet and hands, sick headache, palpitation of the heart and heavy feelings in the stomach.

Then begins a series of experiments with medicine. They take medicine for sick headache. They take medicine for nervous prostration, for palpitation of the heart, for dyspepsia. None of these medicines do any good because they do not reach the cause of the complaint.

Peruna at once mitigates all these symptoms by removing the cause.

Systemic catarrh is the trouble. Systemic catarrh pervades the whole system, deranges every organ, weakens every function. No permanent cure can be expected until the systemic catarrh is removed.

This is exactly what Peruna will do.

Miss Alma Cox, Assistant Postmistress of Orum, S. C., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic disease and dyspepsia for five years. How I suffered no tongue can tell. I tried eight or ten of the best physicians without receiving much benefit, also tried lots of patent medicines. But still I suffered with sick headache, cold feet and hands, palpitation of the heart, and such a heavy feeling in my stomach and chest. At times I would be so nervous I could not bear any one around me. I had been given up to die.

"One day a friend sent me one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I decided to write to him. He advised Peruna and Manalin, and after taking the medicine two weeks I felt greatly relieved. My head did not pain me any scarcely, and my stomach was relieved of its heavy feeling. I am so thankful that I can say after using several bottles of the Peruna and Manalin I am restored to perfect health.

"Before using your remedies I could not eat anything. I lived on barley water and Panopeptin for two years. Now I can eat with pleasure. Everybody is so surprised at my improvement. Everyone says I am looking like a rose. I would advise all suffering women to take your remedies. I know if it were not for Peruna and Manalin I would have been in my grave today. I cannot thank you enough for the kind advice you have given me."—Miss Alma L. Cox.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, of Columbus, O., gives advice to women free during the summer months.

If you want to make money on the races start a pawnbroking establishment just outside the track for the accommodation of the people who want to get home at the end of the day.

SLICKERS?

WHY TOWER'S FISH BRAND OF COURSE!

THE STANDARD BRAND OF WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

Made in black or yellow of the best materials and sold with our warrant by reliable dealers everywhere.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1856.

If an author writes that a man's wife "gazed at him in speechless astonishment" put him down as a bachelor. Such a thing is unknown in matrimony.

"Adams"

HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

IRISH MOSS

COUGH BALSAM

PRESCRIBED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup in Children, and All Throat and Lung Troubles

Try a bottle to-day; don't wait till the doctor says "CONSUMPTION."

25c; 50c AT ALL DRUGGISTS

CURES IN A DAY.

Expensive.

Suitor—I want to marry your daughter, sir, not because of her social position, but because she's a pearl, sir—a pearl!

Father (dryly)—Yes; she is a pearl, and you can apply again when you are in a position to pay for the setting.

No Cause For Worry.

Elderly Fiance—I hope you are not impressed by the silly sentimentalists who hold that because you've married once you ought not to marry again!

Pretty Widow—Don't let that worry you, dear; I've no such prejudice. My own dear mother was married three times, and I only hope that in all things I may follow her example.

Save Your Friends

If you have a friend, a husband, brother or father who is a victim of alcohol, drugs or nerve exhaustion, urge him to

Take the Keeley

Send for our printed matter which will be sent free.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE
1170 MARKET ST.
DONOHOE BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO

A silent woman should be treated with all the respect which is accorded to the possessors of unusual wisdom.

There is always more romance about the fellow we didn't marry than about the fellow who happened to get us.

When a man becomes so self-satisfied that life has nothing more for him, he is like a cobra taking his hibernating sleep.

Most men know so much about women who cry that they can never do justice to the women who don't cry.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000

Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

.... WESTERN MEAT COMPANY ...

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

AND SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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PACKERS OF THE

GOLDEN GATE —AND— **MONARCH BRANDS**

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.